TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.
VOL.XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1874. NO. 31

TROUT FISHING.

'Tis twenty years. Do you remember
When, boy and girl, we stole the skiff,
And went a-fishing one September?
The lake so clear, it was as if,
Upborne on love's delicious leaven,
We floated in a pure mid-heaven,
With clouds of lilies for a border.
The fragrant summer seemed to ache
In blossom for dear passion's sake,
Excessive with its sweet disorder.
In you, too, was that fond distress
Of flush and fear and happiness,
Caresses by caress unhanded,
Till, fingers mated on the reel,
I thought the very trout could feel
His double spoil was caught and landed.

Alas! that love which we remember,
Blush-ripe as all those wanton weeds,
Should be a blossom of September,
Born guiltless of the promise seeds—
Sweet dying things, whose only duty
Is clothing life in forms of beauty!
For though I held you in my arms,
As full of honey in your charms
As when the trefoil holds the clover,
Your fingers, tutored in a thimble,
In playing trout were found so nimble
You hooked the fish and cast the lover.

But often, since we slipped the books
To play for life with baited hooks
In pools less pure, do I remember
The fragile blossom of September,
Born guiltless of the promise seeds—
A dying thing, whose only duty
Was clothing life in forms of beauty,
With heaven above and heaven below it.
Though life has grown to other needs,
Our boat lies rotting in the weeds,
And we can neither raise nor row it.

—WILL WALLACE HARNEY, *in Harper's Magazine for August.*

Amos Hillary's Mistake.

BY MAY HOWELL.

"Ruth, child, thee may as well get ready. Amos will be here directly," said Friend Miller, and as Ruth ran gaily out of the room, he added, "Mind that thee wraps up carefully. It is very cold."

Friend Elias Miller was a well-to-do farmer in Hillsdale. Left an orphan at an early age, he came into possession of the ancestral acres, and the comfortable old homestead that had been in the family for generations. He had married early, and in his wife had a priceless treasure. Many children had been born to them; but only one survived, Ruth, their dainty little darling, who tyrannized over them in a loving little way, that her fond father thought perfection.

Possessing a frank, sweet nature, a cultivated mind, and unusual beauty, what wonder was it that she was the idol of her own home, and the admiration of a large circle of friends.

Meantime Amos Hillary, had arrived in his sleigh, and soon Ruth came tripping in. Her dress of drab merino fell in graceful folds about her person. Old lace shaded the dainty white throat, and half covered the shapely hands. A knot of pale blue ribbon, in place of a broach, harmonized well with the otherwise plain dress. Then the big shawl was drawn close around the sloping shoulders, the little white head gear was tied over the brown curls, and, with merry good byes, Amos and she took their seats in the sleigh, and Zeb was put to his speed.

In a little while the speed slackened, and Zeb was allowed to take it more leisurely. There were many things to be talked over. The quilting party at Enoch Steele's last Fifthday. The marriage of Henry Moore, who had married out of meeting, and being waited upon by some of the old Friends, had declared that it concerned him only, and had behaved in such an uncivil manner, they all left in disgust. And so, chatting away, they sped on, and soon overtook several sleighs, filled with young folks, on their way to the house warming.

Soon the house was reached, and they were warmly welcomed by Mr. Nathan Wynne, and his bright little wife, Mary, who had long been Ruth's most intimate friend, and when she had given her hand to Nathan, just two short months ago, Ruth had waited on her, while Amos was the best man to Nathan.

No wonder people gossipped and looked meaningly at each other. When Ruth was seen, one might be sure Amos was near. And, though no words of love had passed between them, yet it seemed to be an understood thing, that these two belonged to each other. In her heart Ruth cherished the secret consciousness that she was beloved. At his coming, her heart throbbed tumultuously, and a tell tale color would flush the fair face, and the large, dark eyes grow luminous with love's Light.

And Amos loved the gentle girl, and only waited till circumstances justified him in offering his hand to her who had been the dream of his boyhood, the only love of his manhood.

"Come, Ruth, I'll take thee up stairs, the girls are in my room, making themselves pretty, though," said the hostess, looking at our heroine, "I don't think thee needs anything at all to enhance thy beauty. Come right in!" And Ruth was ushered into what had been temporarily converted into a dressing room. The pure, white walls were unadorned, the windows were draped with snowy muslin, which fell to the floor in soft, graceful folds. The high, old fashioned bedstead looked like a great snow drift, with its white counterpane, curtains and ruffled linen. The floor was covered with a homemade carpet woven in bright stripes, and gave a cheery look to the room. Two or three huge logs in the big fireplace snapped and sparkled away, as if they, too, had entered into the fun and merriment of the thing. The polished surface of the small mirror reflected many blooming faces, many admiring glances. The girls stood laughing and chatting all about the room, shaking out their dresses, smoothing their ribbons, and taking a last glance at the mirror, to make sure they were all right, and would stand the scrutiny of numberless eyes in the lower rooms. Then down the wide stairs they fluttered like a company of doves, and into the best room or parlor.

"Come, Ruth, I want to introduce thee to Alice Raynor," said the hostess approaching our heroine. "She is my cousin, thee knows, and one of the prettiest girls in Philadelphia, 'tis said. She has been promising to visit me for years, and when she heard I was about to be married, wrote, saying she would pay the long-talked-of visit, when I should be comfortably situated in my own house. She came last night, and I hope will make a long stay."

"Mary, let me look and admire first. How very, very pretty she is!"

"Yes," and beside her great beauty, she has the reputation of being a sad flirt. She told me she was heartily tired of fashion and frivolity, and had come into the country to be natural, and to do just as she pleased. Visiting, parties, balls and beaux had become a bore, especially the latter, and she shrugged her shoulders significantly when she said it. I hope she won't turn the head of all our rustic beaux with her bewitching face."

Truly Alice was a pretty sight, as she stood in the soft light talking earnestly to Amos Hillary. She was a blonde of the purest type. A great mass of golden hair adorned the small, queenly head, and fell in shining waves and ringlets to the slender waist. Eyes of the deepest blue, shaded by long, golden lashes, a saucy little nose, "tip tilted, like the petal of a flower," a charming little mouth and beautifully moulded chin, combined to form a very lovely face.

What is it, Ruth, that sends that thrill to your heart? Is it the earnest gaze Amos bends upon his gay companion? What is it they are discoursing so warmly?

Drawing a little nearer, Ruth discovers that the comparative merits of city and country life is the engrossing subject.

Amos grows very earnest over it, and denounces the artificial life of the city; while the girl, more for the sake of argument than anything else, upholds the advantages of life, in the busy, bustling city.

At length some one proposed music, and Alice Raynor yielded with a sweet grace to the solicitations of many.

"I generally sing to an accompaniment; but as cousin Mary is a strict little Quaker, I look about in vain for a piano. Well, I'll do my best. What shall it be? 'The Last Rose of Summer?'" And waves of melody rang through the room. Her voice was highly cultivated, wonderfully pure and sweet. She warbled like a bird, and with as little effort apparently. Song followed song in rapid succession, till, as the last notes of that sweetest of songs, "Joys that we've tasted," fell on the ear, the hearers pressed forward, and expressed their delight.

She bowed her thanks and turned to Amos. His eloquent glance expressed more freely than words his enjoyment of the rare treat.

The hours passed rapidly with mirth and music. At length the little hostess invited her guests into the long dining room, to partake of the tempting display of edibles. After ample justice had been done the delicate viands, the young folks returned to the parlor for one last game of blind-man's buff. After the rollicking, jolly game was ended, shawls and mufflers were donned, many good nights were said, and the gay party separated.

Amos handed Ruth into the sleigh, and, taking a seat beside her, they were soon gliding over the glittering snow. The drive was a quick one. Amos seemed pre-occupied, and Ruth was heartily glad when home was reached. Wishing Amos "good-night," she hurried into the house, and went right to her own room.

"Well, the long-looked-forward-to evening has come and gone. I confess it wasn't half so pleasant as I thought it would be. And Mary says she is going to make a long stay. Well, really, I believe I am jealous of that pretty girl! This will never, never do," and, hastily disrobing, Ruth was soon sleeping the sleep of youth and innocence; and slept on undisturbed till her mother's gentle voice aroused her.

"Come Ruth, 'tis time thee was up; see how high the sun is. I wouldn't call thee before. I knew thee was tired out. Hurry down, and tell us all about it. Thy father has been up these two hours, and I doubt not is very hungry." And Friend Elizabeth patted down the stairs, and into the warm dining room, and busied herself giving the last touches to the neat breakfast table.

She was soon followed by Ruth, and while enjoying the fragrant coffee and delicious muffins, Ruth told them of the gay doings of the young folks, and called smiles to the kind old faces by her merry description of the scene, feeling sad enough at heart, poor child! as she recalled several little instances that had rather marred the pleasure of the evening for her.

The weather continued clear and cold, and the sleighing fine; and sleighing parties came to be quite the order of the evening.

But Amos' visits to Ruth were rare. He was completely entranced by the grace and beauty of Alice Raynor. All his evenings were spent in her society. In her smiles he was happy. Listening to her voice in conversation, or drinking in her silvery tones as she sang the sweet old songs, or trilled some opera gem, he forgot her who had been all the world to him, till this charming stranger appeared.

Do not blame him too severely; he was young and, manlike, very susceptible to flattery, and the wiles of this pretty woman overcame him.

It was a bright afternoon. The sunbeams crept in through the clear window panes, and lighted up the well worn carpet, the straight backed chairs, and shining mahogany table in the dining room, where Ruth sat all alone.

Her mother and father had gone to visit a sick neighbor, and would be away till night; so the little maiden, after tidying up, had put on a fresh back log, taken out her knitting, and was just congratulating herself on the prospect of a nice, quiet time all to herself, when, after a sharp, little tap at the door, the knob was turned, and Dorcas Jones walked in.

Now Dorcas was a great gossip. She was a seamstress, and, in her visits from one house to another, picked up many little bits of news, and rolled them like sweet morsels under her tongue; and nothing delighted her more than to communicate a spicy little piece of gossip to an attentive hearer.

Because of her great propensity of tattling, she was Ruth's special aversion, and her entrance was generally the signal for Ruth's departure from the room. But on this occasion, she saw that escape was impossible, and made up her mind to bear the infliction, secretly hoping something would shorten her mother's visit.

"Good afternoon, Dorcas. Come in. Mother has gone out to pay a visit, but I hope will be in before long. Is it very cold?"

"Well no, 'tisn't so cold as I 'spected to find it. And how are you all? I told Mary Jane it seemed a long time since I'd seen any of you. I thought I'd just run over and spend a sociable evening, so I put my work in my pocket, and started off. I'll just take off my things, for, as Mary Jane says, when I get into this house, I never know when to leave. But, as I tell her, a body always knows when they're well off, and that's the way I feel when I get to Friend Miller's."

And Dorcas laid aside her gray shawl, and prim little bonnet, and proceeded to make herself comfortable by drawing her easy chair nearer the fire, lifting her petticoats a little higher, and elevating her feet so that her damp shoes might get the full benefit of the heat. Then she took her knitting out of her pocket, and worked away with a will, her thin metalic voice keeping time to the click, click, click of the needles.

"I 'spose, of course, you've heard all about Ella Smithson? No? Do tell! Well, such news flys fast, and I made sure you'd heard it. Well, I was over there last week, helping 'bout the boy's clothes and her mother told me all about it. I promised not to breathe it, but, of course, you won't mention it. It seems Ella visited one of her school friends last summer, and while she was there some city chap fell in love with her pretty face though I must say that I never did think her good looking with her pink cheeks and blue eyes. Too much like a doll to suit my taste. Well, he must have been struck desprit, for before she came home she was engaged. He wrote to her father, and it was a settled thing that when spring came he was to come and carry her off as his wife, and she's been as happy and gay as a lark, and so busy getting ready. Fortunately the poor thing hasn't bought her dresses. Well, the other day she picked up a paper, and saw his name in the marriage notices. Think what a blow! At first she doubted it, but, sure enough, 'twas him. She got a letter from him, telling her as how he had found out he had never loved her, but he had met with some one he really loved, and hoped she would forgive and forget him, and be happier than he could have made her. Poor thing, she looks dreadfully; but, of course, she tries to hide it. Her mother is so worried about her; but I tell her she's young, and will get over it. What an unprincipled scamp he must be!

"Did you hear about Tom Ellis? No? Gracious me, child! Why they say he's taken to drink, and is just going to ruin as fast as a man can. I say his wife can blame herself for it all. She has the sharpest tongue and quickest temper of any one round, and leads him a sorry life.

"Of course, you've heard the latest news, Ruth. They say Amos Hillary and that cousin of Mary Wynn's are really engaged. Some one asked Amos if it was true, and he didn't deny it. Well, I must say I used to think it was some one else, but we are all liable to be mistaken." And Dorcas looked slying at the quiet figure in the big arm chair. But if she expected to see any evidence of deep feeling, she was disappointed, for Ruth went on knitting and talking in her usual manner, and the inquisitive little old maid was forced to believe there wasn't really anything in that affair, after all.

Dorcas talked away in an even strain, until Ruth groaned in spirit, and wished that something would occur to put a stop to her garrulity.

At last the merry jingle of bells was heard, and Ruth ran out to help her mother out of the sleigh, and tell of their visiter, and then ran up to her own room—so glad to be alone—to think it all over.

Yes, she felt that it was true, that the love she had thought all her own, was given to another. All the brightness seemed to have faded out of her life, and the future looked so dark, so dreary! And the dark eyes grew mournful, and the color faded from the fair face, as she sat there in the shadows, and recalled the happy past. "And this lovely woman, with her grace and rare accomplishments, what wonder she fascinates all who come within the magic of her charms; but I thought him so unlike the rest of his sex, so good, so noble, so far above them all!"

Soon the news of the engagement was confirmed. It made quite a stir in the quiet neighborhood.

Many wondered at Amos's choice. What did he want with a city wife, a fine lady, with her airs and graces. Amos had much better have taken a country lassie, who knew what life on a farm was, and could take care of the poultry, and understood housekeeping, and could manage a dairy. Oh, of course, he knew what he was about. Hoped he wouldn't rue it in the end.

As many wondered at her choice. She, who had lovers by the score, to accept Amos Hillary, a plain farmer—it was astonishing. The lovers troubled themselves very little about what others thought, but were wholly engrossed with each other.

Amos insisted that their marriage should come off as soon as possible, and Alice, at his earnest solicitation, named an earlay day and left Hillsdale.

Time passed rapidly, and in the lovely month of May Amos brought his bride home.

What a flutter her first appearance in meeting caused! What a turning of heads! What an eager scrutiny of the young wife! No fault could be found with her charming costume. Her dress was of that soft, silvery tint so pleasing to the eyes of the old Quaker dame, and fitted to perfection the graceful form. Her airy little white hat rested lightly on the golden hair, and gloves to match her dress, completed the simple yet elegant toilet.

Well might Amos be proud of the radiant creature, as she walked into that quiet assembly, proudly conscious that she was the observed of all observers. After meeting, many came up to offer congratulations; among the number Ruth. She approached, and, in her sweet, dignified way, congratulated them on their marriage.

Many bridal parties were given the happy pair, and Alice never wearied of the round, and was always bright and fascinating when surrounded by an admiring circle.

Amos declared he wished the festivities at an end, that they might be allowed to settle down quietly to the enjoyment of each other's society. But to his grief he discovered that home life was anything but pleasant to Alice. She craved the admiration of many, and a quiet evening at home was utterly repugnant to her.

Too soon Amos realized the fact that he had made a fatal mistake. Alice, bright butterfly of fashion, was unsuited to be the wife of a plain farmer. She took no pains to conceal her utter weariness of the life she led, and her husband found he had married in haste, to repent at leisure.

Time passed. "Whether our lives are happy or no, the summers come, the summers go," and on the anniversary of their marriage a little daughter came to bless them.

Amos hoped that the coming of their child would make stronger and warmer the bonds of love that had grown strangely cold. Vain hope! An unloving wife, a careless, indifferent mother! Happiness seemed to have fled their dwelling, never more to return.

This year, that brought sorrow and care to Amos Hillary, brought only peace and joy to Ruth. She found happiness in ministering to the comfort of others. Always busy, always cheerful, with a loving smile, and a kind word to every one, peace, sweet peace, came and brooded in her heart; and, if she ever thought of Amos, it was sorrowfully, for, with many others, she knew that his was a loveless home.

Ruth had many good offers of marriage, but refused them all. She would laughingly tell her parents she was predestined to be an old maid; and Friend Miller, who secretly feared that Ruth would give her hand to some one of her suitors, would caress his darling tenderly, saying, "Ah, Ruth, thee will change thy mind some of these days, when the right one comes," congratulating himself at the same time, at the non-appearance of the "right one."

His winsome Ruth! How could he give her up to any one? And the father's eyes would rest fondly on his child as she moved deftly about the old house, relieving her mother of many household cares. She was, indeed, the household fairy.

Ruth was out in the garden. The April sunshine streamed warmly down on the beds where Ruth was busily engaged pruning, clipping, and tying up the plants. She loved flowers dearly, and was never happier than when tending her fragile darlings. She was leaning over, gathering a handful of sweet violets for the little vase on the parlor mantlepiece, when she heard footsteps, and Dorcas Jones' familiar voice.

"Well, Ruth, here you are, sure enough, tending to your flowers. What luck you do have, child. As for me, it seems as if I never have any at all. Either I forget to water them, and the sun scorches the poor things, the chickens get into the garden and pick 'em to pieces, or Jowler and Tib get to frolicking, and just play the mischief with them. I left Mary Jane tending to the apple jelly, and came over to tell you about poor Alice Hillary. I know you hadn't heard. Yes. Amos has lost his wife. You know the doctor told him some time ago she had heart disease, and was likely to go off sudden-like. And, last night, as they were sitting at the tea table, she put her hand to her side quick-like, gave a little gasp, and before Amos could get to her, she was dead. Well, we are all poor, sinful creatures. May we all be prepared for death when it does come. And there's Amos left to take care of his little girl; but Nellie is a sensible child for such a young one. Ah, well, so it is! Thank you, Ruth, I will take a few of them violets, and be going, or Mary Jane will let the jelly burn. Good-by, and tell your mother I hadn't time to come in."

Amos' grief was undemonstrative. Yet he really sorrowed for his wife, the mother of his child. The unhappy years were forgotten, and he remembered her as she was when she gave herself to him.

His mother, who had been a widow for many years, came and lived with her dear boy, as she called him, and his home became a peaceful, well-ordered one. His little Nellie was a bright and beautiful child. She had inherited her mother's rare beauty, and her father's frank, noble nature, and promised to become everything her father could desire.

Of course, people talked about the young widower, and wondered who would be Alice's successor. But Amos seemed in no hurry to take unto himself a second wife.

Two years had Alice slept the dreamless sleep of death, when rumor began to connect the names of Amos and Ruth, as in times of yore. There was some foundation for it. Amos would call to talk over the news with Friend Miller, or bring Ruth a new magazine, or help about her flowers. There was always something to be talked over, or consulted about.

And then it was very convenient to stop in after meeting on Firstday. Of course, Friend Miller would invite him to stay and dine with them. And when dinner was over, the old people would doze away in their chairs, and Ruth and Amos would entertain each other.

It was a lovely evening in August. The two friends sat on the little vine covered porch. The full moon threw her silvery light over the scene. The air was laden with the delicious fragrance of roses, heliotrope, and jasemine; a gentle breeze stirred the branches of the tall trees, that stood like sentinels before the old stone mansion. A sweet calm pervaded all things.

Amos and Ruth had been talking quietly and earnestly of life and its responsibilities, death, and the unknown future. How was it that they had touched on such themes? And now an eloquent silence had fallen between them. The moonlight fell softly on Ruth's brown tresses, made fairer still her pale, pure face, gleamed whitely on her muslin robe, and fell in great patches on the broad porch steps.

Amos gazed at the quiet figure, and a great tide of love rolled up in his heart, and once more the old, yet ever new story, was told with thrilling, passionate earnestness.

"Has thee no answer for me, Ruth, dearest? Say thee will bless me with thy love, and let the years to come prove the strength and depth of my devotion!" And Amos drew the little hand away from the blushing face. Their looks met. In that one glance Ruth's love was revealed; and, drawing the unresisting figure to his arms, Amos thanked Heaven for the priceless gift of this woman's love.—*Peterson's.*

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, good limbs, and a pretty good headpiece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles better than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses or land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of father or mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check bad tendencies or to develop good ones but it is a greater thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful and hopeful.

Mayfield, Ky., is to have a National bank, with a capital of $100,000.

The Chemists' Centennial Anniversary.

At Northumberland, Pa., July 31, met the representatives to the convention called on the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of oxygen by Joseph Priestly, whose remains lie there. Among the most prominent chemists present are T. G. Wormley, Columbus, Ohio; Charles H. Chandler, of Antioch College, Ohio; R. C. Kedzie and W. R. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College, Kansas; C. Gilbert Wheeler, Professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago; Edward T. Cox, State Geologist and Chemist, Indianapolis, Ind.; Eugene W. Hilgard and S. H. Douglass, of the University of Michigan, and Henry Coppee, late President of Lehigh University.

A Committee was appointed to communicate with the Centennial meeting in Birmingham, England, and also to take part in spirit in the unveiling of the statue of the late Joseph Priestly, in that city. Numerous letters of regret were read. Then followed a sketch of the life and labors of Joseph Priestly, by Prof. Henry H. Croft, of Toronto, Canada. Prof. Harsford, of Cambridge, then gave some interesting sketches and read several original letters of the late Dr. Priestley. The following cable telegram was then read:

To the American chemists assembled at Norththumberland, Pa.:

Our marble statue representing Mr. Priestly discovering oxygen, will be unveiled to-morrow—presented by the subscribers, through Prof. Huxley, to the town, and accepted by the Mayor: "We greet you as colleagues in honoring the memory of a great and good man." This was signed, "The Priestly Memorial Committee, Birmingham, England." The following is the telegram sent to England: "The brother chemists at the grave of Priestly send greeting on this centennial of the birth of chemistry."

At Northumberland, Penn., August 1, the exercised connected with the Centennial of Chemistry were resumed. Prof. Smith, of Kentucky, addressed the Congress on the subject of a Liebig memorial, and proposed a contribution; he hoped the contribution would be liberal, so that the Americans might take a prominence in the work. A long essay on American contributions to chemistry was read by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Ct. The report of the Finance Committee was accepted, and it was decided that the surplus be devoted to procure a photographic album, also the autographs of delegates, to be presented to the descendants of Dr. John Priestly, as a memorial of this Centennial. The committee appointed to confer with the National Centennial Commissioners did not desire to report, but asked leave to increase their number, which request was granted.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Northumberland were adopted, and the Congress then adjourned. In the afternoon the delegates made an excursion to the summit of the Blue Hills.

Canadian Lumbering Interests.

At Ottawa, Ont., July 30, the Lumber Convention was attended by a large number of delegates from various parts of Quebec and Ontario. The Hon. John Hamilton, of Hawksburg, is President, and Mr. Lord, of Hull, Secretary. A resolution was adopted recommending the formation of a Dominion Lumbermen's Association, and a Committee appointed to draft a constitution and by laws.

The Committee recommended that the Association be incorporated at the next session of the Dominion Parliament.—They recommended that a Committee be appointed before the close of the meeting to investigate and report fully with regard to the best practicable means of bringing the supply of lumber and timber into accord with the demand, of checking the waste of valuable raw material now going on by excessive production, and add that they have an opinion from each member of the Committee as to the remedy to apply to relieve the present depressed state of markets, both in the United States and Quebec, and they were unanimous in the opinion that the exigency of the situation demands that the production for the remainder of the present season, and the ensuing winter should be reduced to the lowest possible points. With a view of this end, they declare themselves willing to enter into an agreement to reduce by one-half the usual production, either by shutting down the mills, or by curtailing these operations. This would apply to the manufacture of square timber as well as of lumber.

The Hon. James Skead, in seconding the adoption of the report, said the time had arrived when they must unite together to prevent an over-production, which would result in bankruptcy. He believed that the production of one-half the quantity each year would result in more real profit than sending out large quantities, as at present.

The report was unanimously adopted. The members of the Convention then adopted and signed an agreement to shut down the mills and reduce the usual production by one-half, either by that means or by curtailing their operations during the ensuing winter. This agreement to apply to manufacturers of square timber as well as of lumber. The firms which, during the present season made only one raft, are to be allowed to make one raft if it is not more than 120,000 cubic feet.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Lumber Associations of New York and ascertain if they will co-operate with the Canadian lumbermen in a general curtailing of production.

The Indians.

The Galveston News' Fort Worth special says that Col. Stewart, member of the Legislature, just returned from Wise county, brings the report of another fight near Jacksboro, on Friday last, between the Montague Rangers and a body of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry and the Indians, the latter numbering 500. The Rangers lost 12 killed and several wounded. The Cavalry lost several men, and their Commander was killed. The report says that the combined force was driven back to Jacksboro.

Company I, Third Cavalry, Lieutenant King commanding, has been ordered from Fort McPherson to join General Pope's command in Kansas. The object is to protect the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which is now made unsafe by roving bands of hostile Southern Indians.

Capt. Wessel's command has come into Fort Steele, after pursuing the Indians that attacked the Seminole miners about 20 miles down the Sweetwater, without catching them.

Rawlings, Wyoming, reports that a party of 15 Indians attacked Hatch's hay party of four men Friday afternoon at Pine Grove Meadows, and killed one man, a Swede named Johnson, and run off three head of loose stock, one mule and three horses. Johnson's body was brought in last evening.

Political News.

At Philadelphia, July 30, a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held, ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, in the chair. Among those present were General Negley, Messrs. Pinckney, Alexander and Baker, of New York; Colonel T. R. Rich, Maryland; Messrs. Hackett, McQuade and Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and W. A. Cook, of the District of Columbia. A committee was appointed on National Platform and Address to be read at a meeting to be held in Baltimore soon. Various delegates present gave their views on the subject of the strength and usefulness of the League, and a unanimous vote was given in favor of continuing the work of the Union League. The Committee evinced considerable enthusiasm at the prospects.

At New York, July 29, the Republican State Central Committee met, and decided to hold the State Convention at Utica September 23d.

A Chicago Tribune special says the Republican Congressional Convention of the 8th District, held at Fairbury, Ill., on the 30th inst., nominated G. L. Fort for re-election. The nomination was by acclamation. The Convention adopted the principles enunciated at the State Convention at Springfield, June 17th.

At Terre Haute, Ind., July 31, Senator Morton spoke to an immense audience at the Opera House, opening the Republican campaign in Indiana. The speech was received with marked evidences of approval by the audience.

At Montgomery, Ala., July 31, the Democratic State Convention nominated B. D. Lewis and W. H. Forney for Congress-at-large. The resolutions announce that the action of the Radical portion of the Republican party necessitates the union of white people in self-defense; acknowledge the rights of all classes under the Constitution and laws, but reject social union or equality; denounce the so-called Civil Rights bill as a flagrant and dangerous innovation of the conservative principles of free government and a palpable violation of the Constitution; view with abhorrence the attempt to take possession of the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theatres, &c., for the purpose of establishing negro equality; invite white immigration; urge the enactment of laws to secure wages to the employes of railroad corporations, and pledge economy in State Government, and the payment of every dollar justly owed by the State when it is able to do so.

The Conservative Convention at Fort Worth, Texas, has nominated J. W. Throckmorton for Congress from the Third District.

The Republican Convention at Laramie City, Friday, nominated Hon. J. McCarry for delegate to Congress.

The Shreveport Times' Natchitoche correspondent reports that the white tax-payers of that Parish, numbering 900, met in convention on the 27th ult., and demanded the resignation of the District and Parish Judges, the tax collector and the Parish Attorney. The two Judges have left the Parish, and the demand will not be complied with. The tax-collector and the attorney have resigned. All is quiet; no violence apprehended.

At Boston, August 1, the Democratic State Central Committee met and decided to hold the State Convention at Worcester, Sept. 9th, also to issue a call to the Democratic voters of the State and all others opposed to misrule, in the State and National Governments. The policy of the party on the subject of liquor was left to be determined by the Committee on Resolutions, but it is intimated that the plan of campaign will embrace the advocacy of a stringent license law in the interest of temperance. The Hon. Wm. Gaston will probably be nominated for Governor.

At New Orleans, August 1, the primary elections for the Republican State Convention called for August 5th, were held. The main fight was on the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee between Pinchback, supported by Collector Casey, Senator West and others, and Marshal Packard, supported by Governor Kellogg and the City Congressional delegation. Packard carried 15 out of 16 Wards, one Ward doubtful. Pinchback was defeated in his own Ward. There was much excitement but no disturbance.

At Little Rock, Aug. 1, the Constitutional Convention adopted the franchise article of the new Constitution. It provides that every male citizen of the United States, or who declares his intention of becoming a citizen, 20 years of age, and who has been a resident of the State 12 months, of the county six months, and of the precinct one month, shall be a qualified elector.

At the Republican State Convention, held at Georgetown, Delaware, July 28, Dr. Isaac Jump, of Dover, was nominated for Governor, and Hon. James K. Laplane, of Milford, for Congress.

The Case of the Heirs of Stephen A. Douglas.

A great suit, long pending between the heirs of Stephen A. Douglas and the executors of his estate, was decided in Chicago on the 27th inst., by Judge Williams, in favor of the heirs. This decision gives the heirs, Robert and Stephen, about $250,000. This will was made under the following circumstance: When Mr. Douglas died, he left Dr. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, as his executor, his property mostly in real estate in South Chicago, being offered for sale. Rhodes agreed with one Dobbins that if the latter brought in all the property he would take one-third off his hands. This was done and the speculators made an immense sum from their investments. Suit was brought to recover on the ground that the executor can not be interested directly or indirectly in the purchase of property at his own sale, and the Judge so decided. But one-half of the value of the property was decreed to the children. The other portion would have gone to the widow; but she was barred, having allowed too long a time to elapse before asserting her rights.

Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, of Jersey City, delivered the poem at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, on Commencement Day, July 8. Her theme was "The Boundless Love of God," and the poem was received with satisfaction.

LIFE.

A rosy cloudlet, born of the sun,
In the West, ere its golden course is run,
Sailing its skies in the evening light,
Gathering gloom in its onward flight,
Till it's lost
In the darkening night
Round it tost
Such is Life.

A floweret budding in merry Spring,
Nursed in the shade of an angel's wing,
Blooming fresh in the warm sun's rays,
Till it droops in the cheerless Autumn days,
And is swept away
From its brother's gaze,
Scarce unwept;
Such is Life.

A streamlet leaving the mountain's feet,
Enriching bright meadows and fields of wheat;
Kissing the wild flower bending low
To its breast, it's gone in the flow
Of the sea
Like a moment ago
To eternity;
Such is Life.

RELIGIOUS.

There are only twenty-eight Ritualists in the English House of Lords.

An old Catholic congregation has been formed in Basle, Switzerland, which meets in the Martinskirche.

A Boston clergyman expresses the belief that every member of the last Congress "is destitute of experimental religion."

An English Baptist proposes to purchase a property in Rome, costing $50,000, for the religious use of English Baptists there.

The Rev. C. M. Wines, late of the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn., has asked for admission to the Episcopal clergy.

Amherst college has, like Yale, departed from the usual limited policy, and given an honorary degree, A. M., to the Rev. A. D. Mayo, minister of the Unitarian church at Springfield, Mass.

There are at present about forty women preachers in this country, apropos of which *Punch* has the following: "Paterfamilias (who believes in the enjoyment of women) writes to ask why young women should be kept out of the pulpit while there are so many old ones in it?"

The *Evangelist* says that the preparations for the Saratoga Presbyterian Convention are going forward with much enthusiasm. The most prominent clergymen and laymen in the State take a great interest in the movement. The Convention will probably be held during the last week in August.

The Archiepiscopal See of Athens has been vacant for more than a year. Several dignitaries of the church were elected to the high position, but declined to accept. Procopious was the last upon whom the honor of an election fell, and he refused at first to serve, but has finally been prevailed upon to become Archbishop of Athens and Primate of the Grecian Church, and there is great rejoicing thereat.

A Methodist parson, called to preach at an out-of-the-way town in California, was informed before entering the pulpit that he must be careful, as many of the assembled congregation were "roughs," and would not hesitate to disturb him if his remarks didn't suit. The holy man made no reply, but having reached the desk he took from his pockets two revolvers, and placing one on each side of the Bible gave a sharp glance around the House and said, "Let us pray." A more orderly service was never conducted.

The *Tablet* prints an order, issued by the Carlist General Lizzaraga, May 28, at Puenta La Reyne, in which that general warns his soldiers that the provisions of the former articles of the penal laws will be rigorously inforced against all violators: "He who blasphemes the holy name of God, of the Virgin, and of the Saints, will be immediately seized and chastised, the first time by the disgraceful penalty of the gag, which he shall bear two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening eight days in succession, after having been bound to a post. And if he relapse he shall without fail have his tongue rubbed with a hot iron by the hand of the hangman, and afterwards be ignominiously expelled from the regiment on the decision of the Council of War.

The largest German Lutheran body is the General German Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, commonly called in brief "The Missouri Synod." It comprises five districts, with 470 pastors and about 600 churches of different magnitudes, varying from 50 to 3,000 members. Next to this synod are the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin and other States, with 60 pastors and 103 churches; then the Lutheran Ohio Synod, with 150 pastors and 235 churches; then the two Lutheran Synods of Minnesota and Illinois, with 90 pastors and 100 churches. So that the whole association embraces about 800 German pastors, 1,200 churches and some 150,000 communicants. Another body, especially confined to New York and Pennsylvania, is the general council, with 454 pastors and 880 churches, and with Swedish and Norwegian congregations, and sometimes with services in English. There is a general synod, which has its seat especially in the east, and among its 680 preachers and 1,[illegible] churches are many that have [illegible] under the influence of the English language. Besides these, there are scattered Lutheran associations with about 300 pastors and 700 churches. The whole Lutheran body comprises about 480 communicants, with about 300,000 Germans and a yearly increase of about 20,000. Besides Lutherans, there are two reformed associations, more or less German, in the United States, the Reformed Church (Dutch Reformed) with 500 preachers and churches, 41,000 parishes and 67,000 communicants, and the German Reformed Church, with 590 preachers, 1,200 churches, 15,000 parishes and 110,000 communicants, with more than half the pastors German. These associations have their seat in the East, and there is, as the name signifies, a German Evangelical Synod in the West, which has so increased since its [illegible] at St. Louis, in 1840, as to embrace with its associations five districts, with about 300 pastors, 380 churches, 14,000 voting members and 40,000 communicants. There are also a number of independent German churches with [illegible] free congregations, and in some quarters there is a movement towards the Episcopalian government and worship.

Congressman [illegible], of [illegible], Alabama, who shot [illegible], the seducer of his daughter, has been arrested and released on a bond of [illegible]. The wounded man is recovering.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY AUGUST 6, 1874.

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WEEKLIES.

Li[illegible] LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and [illegible] $8.50.
S[illegible]MERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and [illegible]e year, $4.25.
H[illegible]EKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both o[illegible] for $4.75.
HARPER'S [illegible]AZAR, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
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THE PITTSBURGH DISASTER.

A calamity, hardly less in force and destructiveness than the terrible Mill River Disaster, visited the city of Pittsburgh on Sunday evening last. A rain storm, which at first was accompanied with no indications of an alarming or unusual character, suddenly developed into a torrent, and the torrent into a deluge, which seethed and raged through the narrow passes or gulches of the suburbs, sweeping houses and all kinds of buildings before it as though they were the merest drift-wood. Coming thus unheralded in the middle of the night, the loss of life was immense. In Allegheny City especially the result of the blow was most telling. Dispatches state that it is difficult for strangers to the city to comprehend how it was that the deluge wrought such terrible results, whose deadly character can only be understood by those who are aware of the nature of the "gulches" at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. These gulches, draining into the rivers named, were nearly all the location of minor streams, which were covered with culverts. Many of the latter in turn formed a portion of the foundation of houses built above them, and with the coming of the flood houses and culverts alike were swept into one common ruin. In portions of both the cities named the water rose to the height of twenty feet, sweeping over an extent of one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet of surface.

With fresh reports from the scene of disaster constantly arriving, it is not yet possible to estimate accurately the destruction of property or the loss of life. The most accurate figures thus far attainable place the number of persons drowned at two hundred and twenty, of whom one hundred and twenty-five were lost in Allegheny City and on Butcher's Run. The citizens of Allegheny have pledged themselves to raise $10,000 for the relief of the sufferers, while the people of Pittsburgh hold a meeting to-day to raise funds for a similar purpose.

THE PERILS OF NOTED MEN.

Immeasurably great must be the perils of "noted men" if the New York *Graphic*, in its issue of the 25th, portrays, as it essays to, the experience of Mr. BEECHER in an article entitled "Beecher's Plea." And if the public are to believe that the eminent pastor of Plymouth Church speaks the truth in his attempted self-defence, then the prayer of all the morally inclined, all good Christians and all who believe in the purity and sanctity of the domestic altar, and in spiritual as well as material obedience to the seventh commandment, should be, "from the trials and temptations of a 'noted' man, good Lord deliver us." The life of a noted clergyman, a poet, an actor, according to Mr. BEECHER's statement, must be beset with superhuman temptations indeed, when, after the snows of three score years have left their impress, the susceptibilities can not be better controlled, and the moral sense of right and wrong becomes so enfeebled, that both yield irresistingly to "abnormal demonstrations of sexuality from women who are physically and psychologically diseased."

The teachings of Christianity and the moral influences of religion must be written upon the sand, when their chief teachers and disciples trample them under foot as Mr. BEECHER admits he has done, even accepting his plea as true in every particular. And if his defense be accepted, the question naturally suggests itself, when the disgusting details of the Brooklyn scandal are taken into consideration, and the injury which such publicity entails upon society, whether after all the world is not more injured than benefited by noted clergymen, actors and poets whose moral sense of right is so weak that they fall a prey to the blandishments of "mentally, physically and psychologically" diseased women.

THE DACOTAH EXPEDITION.

The object of the expedition which started a few days since under the command of General CUSTER for that *terra incognita*, known as the Black Hills, in Dacotah, forms a subject for much conjecture. As is usual when unexplored territory is visited for the first time by the Caucassian race, rumors o the existence of extensive and immensely valuable gold mines are current, and the air of mystery which surrounds this expedition in particular is cited in confirmation of the speculations of those whose imaginations see nothing but gold in the hills and valleys beyond the confines of civilization. Therefore it is mysteriously averred that the Sioux Indians have exhibited enormous nuggets of this precious metal, and that the only reason why they have hitherto held the territory in question free from the intrusion of the whites is on account of the vast wealth hidden within its hills. It is claimed by the friends of the Indians, that the country known as the Black Hills, was ceded by a solemn treaty to the Sioux, to be reserved by them for their hunting grounds, and that the most important article of the treaty declares that said territory is never to be trespassed upon by the whites, except by permission of its owners. In consequence of the exploring expedition of General CUSTER, therefore, it is represented that the Sioux are in a fearful state of anger, regarding it as a direct violation of the treaty, and that another sanguinary Indian war is imminent, from which the frontier settlers will be the greatest sufferers. For while the Sioux have threatened to resist all approaches to their possessions by desperate war, the scattered and unprotected pioneers near its vicinity will be the first to feel its effects.

The Sioux country now about to be explored by the CUSTER expedition, extends west of the Missouri River, from the Nebraska line, 43 degrees north, to the line of 46 degrees north, a little above the mouth of the Grand River. About half way the Big Cheyenne falls into the Missouri, flowing from the west and south, and at a point west of the one hundred and second parallel, this stream divides into two forks, the most northerly being known as the Belle Fork, which flows from the west, and the other as the South Fork, which flows from the southwest. Between these forks are situated the Black Hills, which the Sioux have always jealously guarded from the approach of the whites, so that nothing positive is known regarding them, except that their owners have considered them in the light of a climatic paradise, free from extreme cold, unswept by fierce winds, and never afflicted by drought; whither they could resort for game anp pasturage, water, warmth and fuel, when these failed in their less favored possessions.

Other reasons given by the friends of the Indians for keeping this territory inviolate from the footprints of the pale-faces are, that they resort hither to worship and hold religious celebrations at certain seasons, coinciding with their great annual hunting expeditions. And that although game and fish were plenty, they neither hunted nor fished for wantonness, but only for their necessary sustenance; that they had a severe code of laws forbidding the useless destruction of game, which was rigidly enforced, in order that here the game would not become extinct, as it has in other regions, through mere wasteful destruction; and this desire to preserve their game, and their national religious superstitions, have caused the opposition to the opening of the country, so long held sacred by the Sioux. Right Rev. HARE, the missionary Bishop of Nebraska, has earnestly protested against the further progress of the CUSTER expedition, believing that, according to the treaty of 1868, the country of the Black Hills is the property of the Sioux, and as such, they have the right to hold it and debar all approach to it from their natural enemies. As before stated, the object of the expedition is a search, but as the area of the country of the Black Hills is limited, neither the discovery of gold, even if it exists there, nor scientific research can compensate for the horrors of another Indian war and the sufferings consequent thereon to the border settlers and their families, such as is now threatened if this territory is invaded.

☞The opponents of the higher education of women, who argued that the standard of scholarship would be lowered if the doors of colleges and universities were opened alike to both sexes, are now meeting with daily refutations of their theory, both in America and Europe. At the adjudication of prizes at University College, London, the first prize of jurisprudence was awarded to a young lady who two years ago at the same College achieved a like success in political economy, and the second place in the same class was attained by another lady. Another obtained honors in political economy, and prizes were gained by three, and certificates by several, in the fine arts classes.

☞The little village of Haydenville, nestled so closely among the Massachusetts hills, where the floods found it, is to be rebuilt. The people are rapidly recovering from the first apathy and dejection of the terrible Mill River disaster, and the principal firms which held manufactories there will rebuild and resume operations at an early day. It is now proposed to raise the grade of the principal street some five feet, through what is termed the "dug-way," to some distance toward Skinnerville, thus allowing for raising the new dam five feet higher than the old. The length of the dam will be 150 feet.

☞At Chicago, there has been an advance in the prices of grain and pork. That does not look like a crushing of prices under the weight of immense crops.

A MAGNETIC CAVERN.

California boasts of many marvels of Nature, but none are said to exceed in interest an extensive magnetic cave in the vicinity of Pine Grove, Amador county, which was recently discovered by a surveying party, who when nearing it, observed that the magnetic needle began to dip with remarkable and unaccountable force, and when a divining-rod of witch hazel was placed in the hands of a "sensitive" member of the party it twisted and turned as though it were bewitched, and was finally wrenched from the hands of the holder. Active search being made in the direction indicated by the dipping of the magnetic needle, finally led to the discovery of the cave. It has been explored to a distance of a mile and a half, and is unlike any other cavern yet described by explorers and travelers, containing no stalactites, but in their stead iron ore, fragments of which show very rich assays of that metal. Explorers describe its atmosphere as producing very peculiar sensations, causing chills to be felt along the spinal column like the "aura" experienced when bringing the body in proximity to an electric machine, in vigorous action. An odor of ozone is distinctly perceptible, and is accounted for by savans upon the current theory of the close connection of magnetism with electricity.

A Mr. STOKES, who spent some time in making explorations in this remarkable cavern, says that so magnetic are its rocks that a hatchet carried by him was snatched from him in passing near one, and held so fast "that the combined strength of four persons" failed to detach it, while the iron nails of the boots of the explorer became so strongly fastened to the floor that it was found impossible to walk in them, and they had to be abandoned and the exit of the wearer made barefoot. While this statement has a Munchausen aspect, many other visitors bear equally strong testimony to the magnetic properties of this subterranean chamber, one averring that in carrying a gun with its muzzle towards the floor, *its ramrod was withdrawn* by the magnetic force, and stood upright on the ground, held fast there by magnetic attraction. When struck on one side it would fall, but almost instantly replace itself again in an upright position, while another asserts that he tossed his knife to the roof, where it remained fixed, resisting all efforts to dislodge it. Among another party of visitors was a young man of peculiarly delicate and nervous organization, upon whom the atmosphere of the cave acted in a most extraordinary manner, endowing him with the gift of the fabled Argus, so that he could distinctly see what occurred behind him and even read a letter, correctly, which was held to the back of his head, as well as portions of a newspaper, correcting a misspelled word in the former, and what caps the climax of wonders is, that he *became a magnet* and attracted iron, this remarkable condition continuing some hours after he had left the cave.

The magnetic effects of its atmosphere are very different upon individuals, although all who have described their sensations complain of great exhaustion and languor when emerging from it into the fresh air. One person says he was conscious of great mental and spiritual exaltation, and solved a problem in triangulation which he had been thinking of for sometime, but could not before comprehend, another possessed the faculty of directing the magnetic needle by his will, while a third felt himself thrown against a rock by spirit hands and when carried into the open air appeared as if in a trance, of which he could give no account when consciousness returned. New and wonderful developments are to be expected when this magnetic and mesmeric locality becomes the future scene of spiritual scenes, since its very atmosphere appears favorable to the conditions requisite for the production of psychological phenomena.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The *North German Gazette* in a recent issue, gives publicity to a semi-official announcement, that Germany will probably not long stand idly by and witness the savage ferocity now daily practiced by the Carlists, who while meeting with slight successes, are now farther from being vanquished than ever. The article alluded to distinctly says, that the recent outrages committed by the Carlists will provoke Germany to interfere in Spain, "in behalf of outraged European civilization," indicating that this is neither made as a vain-glorious boast nor a threat of revenge for the murder of a German subject and newspaper correspondent, but an intimation that if the present anarchial condition of Spain continues, the time is not far distant when the hopelessness of the struggle will provoke the intervention of the European powers. In the meantime DON CARLOS manifests great encouragement, although the successes which he claims are so trivial that they cannot truthfully be regarded as such, and his bombastic manifesto issued to the "rebellious people of Spain," and his threats that unless they lay down their arms "he will stifle them with cannon," whereas if they accept him he will grant them religious toleration, and not disturb the sales of church property at present completed, give a somewhat cloudy aspect to the dictatorship of SERRANO, the dissensions of whose ministers do not tend to brighten the troublous and stormy horizon of Spanish politics. Thus, while the Quixotic manifesto of DON CARLOS will probably be ineffectual, and while there is now not the least visible prospect that he will succeed in establishing himself upon the throne of Spain, the hopes that peace may come to this distracted country, are now as far off as at any time since the unhappy rebellion has been in existence, and nothing can at present be looked forward to, except the continuance of the unhappy and ferocious strife which has rendered the Spanish peninsula so long a bloody battle field.

☞It is estimated that the peach crop of Delaware, for the present season, will be about 800,000 baskets.

INTEMPERANCE AT THE EQUATOR.

In 1871, Dr. BOWDITCH, then Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Health, contributed a remarkable paper, on the so-called isothermal theory of intemperance, to the annual report of that body. In this he advanced the idea that the tendency to the intemperate use of [illegible]coholic stimulants decreases when [illegible]ing the tropics, and is least apparent at the equator, but increases in advancing northward from the equator, and is greatest in the most northerly countries.

Long and continued observations regarding the appetite of man for stimulating beverages, caused Dr. BOWDITCH to arrive at the conclusion that man's inclination for them, will incline him to their use in some form, and that the best preventative to intemperance is found in drinking only pure liquors, beer, ale, and light wine. This theory has now become accepted by all calm reasoners, and all who have investigated the subject of intemperance in alcoholic beverages, since prohibition, so far from acting as a destroyer of drunkenness has only increased the evil and demonstrated that it is impossible to prohibit it with the appetites which men now possess, although by properly regulating it, some check will be effected, and in time by creating other, higher and better tastes, it may become greatly lessened, if not entirely eradicated.

Believers in prohibition, however, who naturally disagree with Dr. BOWDITCH's theory of checking intemperance, think they have discovered that his idea regarding its increase in Northern latitudes and decrease when nearing equatorial regions is not borne out by facts, since Sweden, the most northern country where records of temperance and intemperance are kept, is making strong efforts to throw off this vice, while Japan is acquiring it. To this, however, the prompt reply is given that education is doing much to check the evil of intemperance in Sweden, by the substitution of milder and less stimulating alcoholic beverages, while stringent laws *regulate* the traffic in liquors by a license system, and by securing the purity of all liquors. Drunkenness, so far as it is on the increase in Japan, is wholly among American and European sailors, the natives having not as yet acquired the taste for the powerfully stimulating beverages of the inhabitants of the temperate zones. The isothermal theory regarding intemperance is as yet the only one advanced, which throws any scientific light upon this evil. All who have traveled in the more northerly latitude attest to the truth of Dr. BOWDITCH's assertions, since the desire for stimulating beverages is there much greater than in the warmer climes, where nature avoids both heating foods and drinks. Therefore it is quite possible, after all, that climate has much to do with creating the appetite for alcoholic stimulants, and that this appetite can only be combated by the substitution of other stimulants of a less intoxicating nature is warranted by past experience.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF FRANCE.

Late advices from France present its third Republic in a most singular light to those whose ideas of Republicanism are synonymous with political freedom, since its imitation of Spain, within the past few weeks, has been such that its semblance to a dictatorship far surpasses that of a republic, which it now is only in name, as Marshal MACMAHON possesses unquestionably greater and more absolute power than the Executive of any other government of the world styling itself Republican. The divisions of the various factions of the Assembly have rendered it impossible for any one of them to gain supremacy, and have left no other alternative to the Executive than the enforcement of the Septennate, and therewith the assumption of virtual dictatorial powers. Whatever ambitious personal aims Marshal MACMAHON may hereafter disclose, there is as yet no evidence that the responsible and powerful position he to-day occupies has been sought after by himself. In his entire public career he has manifested the strictest deference to the laws of France, and perfect obedience to the commands of the Assembly, while he has sedulously avoided the assumption of any initiative policy or legislation, at least in appearance, and if he has been engaged in intrigues to further his own ambitious schemes, he has been a more consummate diplomat than the world has given him credit for.

Since his elevation to power, he has not belied his previous reputation, which was that his sympathies were thoroughly aristocratic, and his character that of a proud, inflexible, but honorable man who would be faithful to every trust confided to him. Therefore, in assuming the responsibility of dictating a constitution to France, after the Assembly had spent months in useless wranglings and bickerings without coming to any conclusion, he did what circumstances forced him to do, to prevent anarchy and misrule, and when obliged to remind the turbulent and disorganizing Deputies that they had no power to displace him, and that he intended to use the powers conferred upon him, he did the only thing that could have been done, in the present crisis, to preserve public order. Neither Monarchists nor Imperialists can assert that he has favored their claims to the future sovereignty of France, except that in choosing his advisers he has shown partiality towards those of the progressive monarchial faction. Nevertheless, neither Imperialist nor Monarchial leaders need hope from this for aid from the executive to be installed upon the throne of France.

Whether the present Dictatorship will ultimately lead to the establishment of a government more in conformity with our ideas of political freedom, the events of the future only can decide. That France needs a strong, stable, potent Government in order to keep her unequally balanced, turbulent and mercurial leaders in check, is so manifest as to admit of no contradiction, and that her people are weary of political strife and hail that peace beneath which only national prosperity can exist, there is no doubt. Therefore from present appearances, the MACMAHON regime, whether it be called a republic or a dictatorship, is likely to continue its seven alloted years, since the Assembly is incapable of concerted political action, and MCMAHON has resolved to sustain the Septennate.

☞Alderman GIBON, of New York, recently distinguished himself at a public dinner at Hoboken by eating *fifteen plates* of turtle soup, and was presented with a bouquet of flowers for having consummated this herculean epicurean labor, returning thanks for the flowers in as happy a speech as any man could be expected to make under the circumstances. Alderman ROCH, of New Rochelle, ate twelve plates of the same appetizing soup also received a bouquet and essayed to return thanks, but found it impossible. Prizes were given to others whose digestive capacities were equal to like glutinous feats.

☞The Carlists are not fond of newspaper correspondents and have an effectual way of preventing them from writing about their movements, by dubbing them spies, trying them by a drum-head courtmartial and shoot them "on the spot." The correspondent of an Austrian paper lately lost his life in this way, and unless his co-laborers are more successful in disguising their occupation, they will be treated in the same manner.

☞People who want a new illustration of addle-pated and reckless expenditure of money, will find it in the recent case of the Englishmen who have just subscribed a fund to start Sergeant BATES on another of his idiotic wanderings. The latter, with a select company of choice spirits left Bloomington, Ills., a day or two since determined to haul the flag all over Europe. The only thing lacking is to send private DALZELL as special correspondent to the expedition.

☞The New York press, in the interior portions of that State, speak with gratification of the superior character, both in quantity and quality, of the wheat crop of the present season. In Monroe, Livingston, Genessee, Niagara and Wayne counties, the yield is particularly good, in many cases averaging from thirty-five to forty-five bushels per acre.

☞The charity kindergartens of Boston, are said to be doing a good and reformatory work to the poor children of that city, enabling their parents to labor for their support without the fear that harm will come to the little ones during their absence, and training the infant pupils to habits of order and perseverance.

☞The new Government established by the British on the west coast of Africa, will make the slave trade one of its leading features. At least, so write European correspondents, who have given the Ashantee conquests attention and study.

☞A general stagnation of business is complained of in all the larger and more important cities of Europe. Commerce is languishing, and many manufactories and other industries have suspended labor, awaiting more prosperous times.

RAILWAYS.

New Regulations.

At a meeting of the officers of the four great trunk lines of the East—the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, the following new rules were adopted:

1. Free passes and tickets of any kind will not issued by any officer to any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, with the interest or for the purpose of controlling or in any manner influencing passenger traffic of any class or description whatever.

2. Return passes or tickets of any kind will not be given or sold at less than the full established ticket rates, to any person or persons on account of live stock shipments Eastward.

3. Passenger agents will not be furnished with or permitted to issue free passes, and all passes in their hands will be immediately recalled.

4. The through passenger rates, as established and published by the General Passenger and Ticket Association from time to time, and the full proportions of the same, will be charged and collected upon all through tickets of every class.

5. One hundred pounds of baggage will be transported free on each full through ticket, and all excess in weight over that amount will be charged for at tariff rates, except that the personal baggage of opera, theatrical and other show troupes will be carried free at the owners' risk, and that an allowance of 250 pounds will be made to transcontinental passengers.

6. Summer excursion route tickets, to places of pleasure resort only, may be sold in the months of June, July, August and September of each year at rates based upon not less than two cents per mile each way by the shortest route of tickets; and such tickets shall be so issued as not to reduce the through rates between business centers and shall not be sold to or from points west of Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Jamestown, (N. Y.), Pittsburg, Wheeling or Parkersburg.

7. No round trip ticket other than those mentioned in article 6 will be issued or accepted.

8. Through rates from Boston to the West will be advanced to the sum of local rates to Albany, except that the maximum difference between Boston and New York rates shall be four dollars.

9. Through rates from other New England points shall be advanced correspondingly.

10. The four trunk lines shall sell from Boston and points on the line of road north of the Boston and Albany Railroad at rates $1 higher via New York than the rates via Albany.

11. The same through rates shall be adopted eastward and westward.

12. This section designates the ticket offices of the four trunk lines in New York and vicinity.

13. Each company will withdraw its tickets, ticket orders, and baggage checks from all other offices and agents in New York City, (than those specified in section 12), and from the offices of connecting lines, on the 15th day of July inst.

14. Each company may have one city office in Boston and one agency in such principal points in New England as may be agreed upon; such agencies to be compensated by a rate to be determined by the general passenger agents of the four companies.

15. No commission, drawback, or remuneration of any kind will be allowed, directly or indirectly, to passengers, hotel men, hackmen, expressmen, steamship or railroad employes, or other parties whatsoever in New York, nor in New England, except as provided in article 14.

16. Each company will make such rates and issue such tickets locally upon the line of its own roads as it may deem just proper, provided, however, that the special rates and tickets which it may adopt are not brought into competition with, and are in no way made to reduce through rates between competing points.

The above rules went into effect July 13. The contracting companies have issued a circular, strongly urging connecting railways to adopt a similar platform.

Correspondence.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

S. G. R., Latham, Ill.—We should pronounce the word as if spelled "Pahmer."

F. J. S., Kan.—Don't buy a small sewing machine for five dollars from any company. It is sure to be money thrown away.

NELLIE, J. B., Langworthy, Iowa.—Your article on Adversity is hardly suitable for our use.

ERWIN MC, Lakeville, Mo.—The period for acquiring a homestead, is five years. No change was made in this term at the last session of Congress so far as we are aware.

S. H. Hector, N. Y.—We believe that grape seedlings are most successfully raised under glass.—The internal revenue laws prohibit the selling or giving away of cigar boxes that have been used.—Your writing is only moderately good.

C. E. MOODY, Secretary of the Rand Boot and Shoe Company, at Carthage, Ills., writes: The "Consolidated Sales Record" has been received all right. It proves to be much more convenient and useful than we had expected; in fact, we are delighted with it.

D. E. R., North Topeka, Kan.—The city of London contains 122 square miles of territory, and the dimensions of the metropolis proper are generally given as ten miles in length by six in breadth.—The Railroad fare from Toledo to Leavenworth, Kan., is $25.90.

GEO. W. D., Lagrange, Ind.—The government does not furnish copies of pension laws to appelicants, but you ought to have no trouble in obtaining them through the Congressman of your district.

L. A. H., Wood, Wis.—"Quinby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping" will cost you $1.50, and can be procured of Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., New York.

A SUBSCRIBER, Oak Ridge, Ill.—Your questions are certainly of importance to you, and under the circumstances we wonder how you can neglect the standing rule of this department, which requires you to send your name with letters of inquiry. Let us hear from you further.

W. C. B., Portage, M.—The FARM JOURNAL will be sent you in connection with the other publications by sending the amount named in your inquiry.

MRS. H. A. K., Philadelphia, Mo.—We believe that the colony you mention has been somewhat affected by grasshoppers. But if you will address a letter of inquiry to A. P. Miller, Worthington, Minn., he can give you full and reliable information upon this and other topics touching that section.

EDWARD N., San Francisco, Cal., has our thanks for late files of San Francisco papers. We can assure Mr. Nicklet that his interest and good feeling for the BLADE are appreciated.

"TIED UP," Wattsburg, Pa.—We are quite at a loss what to advise in your case. If you are to be confined to the house, and at the same forbidden to use your eyes, although in good health otherwise, employment is very difficult to find. Could you not obtain a situation somewhere as a night watchman? We will try to bear your case in mind, and if anything suggests itself to us we will advise you further in the Correspondents' column.

FARMER, North East, Pa., writes: "Will you tell me about that portion of country known as the Eastern Shore, in Md., and near Easton. Is it as good a farming country as it is around Toledo, O., and will the same kind of grains and grasses, fruit, &c., grow about Easton as about Toledo? Are the markets generally good at the farmer's door for such things as a farmer would generally raise? Is the land considered worn out, and is worn out land so worn that clover will not grow on it? What do they ask per acre for land, etc?"—Will not some of our subscribers on the Maryland shore oblige "A Farmer" with a reply to his inquiries?"

STEPHEN WOLF, Lehman, Pa.—The College you name has a fair business reputation and is reliable, so far as we can learn. But we advise you to receive with allowance all promises to furnish situations to graduates.

EDWARD C. P., Graham, Ark.—Thanks for your kindness in calling attention to the transposition of the parties of the Arkansas "Governors." We certainly understood that Baxter was the Republican and Brooks the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate, though the statement given did make us say just the reverse.

B. J. F., Indianapolis, Ind.—The following are the rules adopted by the Commissioners of the Alabama Claims for the trial of cases at their regular session to be begun Oct. 1st next:

First—The Clerk of the Court is directed to file of record all claims which may be transmitted to him, and to enter the same on the docket in the order of the time in which they may be received. Claims transmitted by mail may be addressed to John Davis, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Washington, D. C.

Second—All claims must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, and filed in this court within six months from the 22d day of July, 1874.

Third.—Every claim shall be stated in a petition addressed to the court, and signed by the claimant or his attorney. The petition shall set forth, first, the title of the case, with the full Christian names and surnames of all the claimants, the places and times of their birth and the places of their residence between the 13th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, both inclusive. If any of the claimants be naturalized citizens, an authenticated certificate of their naturalization shall be appended to the petition, and the petitioner shall also state whether the claimants, or any of them, have been naturalized in any other country than the United States, and if not so naturalized, whether any or what steps have been taken toward being so naturalized. Second—a plain and concise statement of the facts and circumstances, giving place and date free from argument, and stating all assignments or transfers, whether in whole or in part. Third—The prayer in which the claimant shall state distinctly the amount for which he asks judgment, giving the amount of the principal and interest separately. The claimant shall also give the Postoffice address of himself and his attorney, and may append to his petition as exhibits the instruments or documents to which it refers, but shall not insert the same in the body of the petition.

Fourth—It shall not be necessary for the United States to deny specially in writing the validity of any claim, but a general denial of every claim shall be entered of record by the clerk, as of course, and thereby every material allegation shall be considered as put in issue by the United States. Objections as to the law of the case may be raised by the United States at any stage of the proceedings by demurrer, stating the grounds of such objections with reasonable certainty.

Fifth—Commissioners empowered by the Circuit or District Courts of the United States to take testimony, may, with the leave of this Court first obtained, take testimony in the circuits or districts for which they are respectively appointed to be used in this Court, and all testimony shall be taken in the manner and upon the terms and notice prescribed by the said Circuit and District Courts respectively, but in no case shall a notice of less than [illegible] days be deemed sufficient, unless by special permission of this Court.

Sixth—It shall be the duty of the counsel of the claimant, at least ten days before the day of hearing, to file with the clerk of the court twenty-five copies of a brief, printed in octavo form, of the argument in behalf of the claimant.

Seventh—Claims supported by printed testimony shall be first heard in the order in which they stand on the docket, unless otherwise specially ordered by the court, and afterward those claims shall be heard in support of which the claimants may desire to introduce oral testimony.

Eighth—In all cases where the amount claimed exceeds the sum of $1,000 the claimant shall be at the expense of his own printing. In all cases not exceeding that amount the printing shall be done under the direction of the clerk at the expense of the United States.

Ninth—The time to be occupied in the oral arguments of counsel shall be regulated by the rule in force in the Supreme Court of the United States. Other rules will be adopted from time to time as the business of the court may require.

PIONEER, Council Bluffs, Iowa.—There was an amendment to the homestead bill before Congress at the last session, and which would have abolished the pre-emption laws. That has never become a law; it passed one House and failed in the other. It originated with Drummond, Commissioner of the Land office, who has since gone out of office. It is doubtful now if the bill ever gets through Congress. The only good purpose which the bill involved was the dedication of the entire body of public lands fit for agriculture to homesteads.—But the law as it now stands, secures practically the same results. No lands fit for tillage are sold except to actual settlers. There is, however, still great danger that large bodies of land may be granted to corporations. The effort to secure such a result at the last session, was backed by the most powerful combination of corporation capitalists ever known in the country. The effort will probably be renewed next session, but it is to be hoped will not succeed.

B. G. W., Pitsburgh. Pa.—Section 13 of the law defining and regulating government licenses for the sale of liquors, specifies that every person who sells, or offers for sale, foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines, or beer, in quantities of less than five gallons, shall be regarded as wholesale liquor dealer and shall pay a special tax of $100. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wine, or beer, in less quantities than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a retail liquor dealer, and shall pay a special tax of $25. Every person who sells or offers for sale malt liquors in larger quantities than five gallons at one time, but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a wholesaler in malt liquors and not a wholesale liquor dealer, and shall pay a special tax of $50. Every person who sells or offers for sale malt liquors in quantities of five gallons or less at one time but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in malt liquors, and not a retail liquor dealer, and shall pay a special tax of $20.

MARY A. W., Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, an excellent authority, gives the following as the best method for removing grease spots: "Mix calcined magnesia or carbonate of magnesia with water to a paste, and place it on the spot with a brush. Let it dry in a warm place, and remove the dried mass carefully with a knife and clean brush. If necessary, repeat the operation till the spot disappears. The use of benzole-magnesia is still more active. Take fresh calcined magnesia, free from moisture, and add pure benzole, so that it is just moist—not sufficiently wet to flow like a thin paste, but a rather granular mass, which by pressure shows some liquid benzole. Keep in a wide-mouthed bottle ready for use. This is first rubbed over the oil spot, which, when fresh, will at once disappear; if old, a new quantity is pressed upon the spot, and left to dry till the benzole evaporates, when the magnesia is cleared away as above. Fabrics which can bear moisture may then be cleaned with water; delicate material, like silk, is cleaned with alcohol or ether."

The Berlin Congress.

At New York, July 28th, a Berlin letter on the International Congress, which began its sessions on the 27th, in Brussells, says the Prussian project which it is proposed to discuss, is called "An International Convention, concerning the laws and customs of war," and after laying down certain general principles, as to what war is, a struggle between two nations and their armies, and not between the subjects, contains eighty-one sections, devoted to a detailed statement on what should or should not be permitted in war. With regard to military authority on the territory of the hostile State, the doctrine is decidedly laid down, and it is probable will provoke great opposition; that the occupation of a portion of the territory of a State, completely suspends the legal authority of that State and substitutes that of the enemy, so that if any of the population are subsequently found in arms, they will not be treated as prisoners of war. At the same time, the army of occupation have no right to seize churches, establishments, and charity institutions, or seizure of monuments, works of art, or museums, is severely reprehended. Among the means of war which are forbidden are the use of poison; treacherous murder; murder of prisoners and refusal to give quarter; threats of extermination towards garrisons that obstinately defend fortresses; employment of arms causing useless suffering, such as projectiles filled with powdered glass, or explosive balls of less than 400 grammes in weight. None but fortified cities can be besieged; an open city which is not defended by troops can neither be besieged nor bombarded, and no city can be bombarded without notice, nor can it be pillaged after its capture. Persons captured in balloons are not spies. Correspondents and other persons who accompany the armies, although non-combatants, can be made prisoners of war; they are not criminals, but legal enemies; they must therefore be exposed to no violence or ill treatment; they can be condemned to a city, fortress or locality, but cannot be imprisoned like criminals. A prisoner of war may be killed while attempting to escape, but once recaptured, he cannot be punished for his attempt, though surveillance can be increased. Prisoners of war can be employed on certain public works which are not fatiguing or humiliating, considering the grade and social position they occupy in their own country, provided these works have no relation to operations of war.

Blind Salmon.

A correspondent of *Land and Water* calls attention to the singular prevalence of blindless in salmon in the York river, which flows into the Gulf of the St. Lowrence at Gaspe, the extreme eastward point of Canada proper. In some instances fish have been taken that are totally blind, both eyes being covered over with a hard, opaque scale, while in others one eye only is thus affected; again, some have their eyes apparently sloughing away. So complete is the blindness, that a man may drop down in a bark canoe right over the fish, and whip him out with a gaff. The York river is a very clean-bottomed and clear stream, and it is now a frequent occurrence to observe a large fish lying in precisely the same spot at the tail of a pool, seldom in the strong water, day after day, and never stirring, though a fly be passed over and under his nose. The number of these fish is apparently on the increase every year. They are all from 22 to 28 pounds weight, and have a dull white appearance, though in fair condition. Many seem to be old fish.

The Pittsburgh Flood.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

The following dispatches gived a fuller account of the storm that passed over Pittsburgh, Pa., on Sunday evening, July 26th:

For more than a mile out Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny City, the marks of destruction are plainly visible. Houses are washed away and buildings thrown together in heaps. Some 25 or 30 slaughter houses on this avenue were also washed away. The buildings that were not totally destroyed were greatly damaged. The water rising to the height of 15 feet, flooded the first floor of all the buildings, and in many cases the second stories were submerged. Several houses were swept into the middle of the street, and others were carried hundreds of feet and shattered to pieces. A house containing two or three families at the rear of Centre street was destroyed, and the inmates are all supposed to have been drowned.

In Temperanceville and Saw Mill Run, the elements made sad havoc. The fierce torrents of rain that descended swelled every little tributary to Saw Mill Run into a boiling stream, and the accumulation of water rushed with mad and irresistable fury down the valley, sweeping everything before it. The track of the destructive flood is marked by the wrecks of dwellings, bridges, immense heaps of stones, large piles of floodwood and the torn and ragged sides of the hills, where the waters surged and ground into their very vitals. Seven lifeless bodies have already been found and from 25 to 30 persons are missing. The iron bridge crossing Saw Mill Run at Main street, and five others above, were swept away.

A gentleman who watched the storm from a few miles, where there was but little rain, says that by the fitul flashes of lightning, he could see a huge, inky block, funnel-shaped cloud, which overhung the city, the narrow ends being lowermost while the dark parts gave vent to an almost perpetual burst of lightning.

It is impossible for any one not familiar with the geography of this locality, to form an idea how it could have occurred. The main city of Pittsburgh, as it rises gradually from "the Point," formed by the junction of the two rivers (Allegheny and Monongahela) has many gulches in certain localities, which cause a flood of this description to do great damage, and the part known as the "hill region" frequently suffer from local inundations. The damage here, however, is this time light, compared with other localities. The north bank of the Allegheny River, upon whose hillsides, and in whose valley the upper portion of the city of Allegheny is situated, according to the accounts, has been the scene of the greatest disaster.

The work of destruction commenced at about two miles north of the central portion of Allegheny City. Butcher's Run Valley, at its north, is probable between 400 and 500 feet wide. The point where the work of destruction commenced is more than 150 feet wide. Between North street, Allegheny, and this northerly point, numerous ravines empty into Butcher's Run Valley. Along the Run, the houses were built directly over the natural water course, culverts being made and used in part for foundations for the dwelling houses.

The line of destruction followed the water course to the river, and involved an immense number of houses that were not on the line of the culvert. When the rain commenced falling, but little apprehensions were entertained, but those who live near the head of the valley state that suddenly it seemed as if the ravines were opened, and the water came down as if it were the discharge from pipes, the volume was so large. The narrow valley was filled with a raging torrent. The frame dwellings, stables and slaughter houses gave way like pipe stems, and debris from the wrecks was swept down the long line of plank road, its weight being increased every moment. The water rose to a height of fully 20 feet, and in some places the occupants of dwellings were unable to escape in time to save their lives, and in many instances the force of the water sent structures into splinters. After taking away a large number of out-houses, the flood struck the dwelling occupied by Henry Matton, his wife and two children, who were drowned. Next John Winkler, who found the flood endangering his barn and stock, started out to the horses, and in less than five minutes the water filled all the lower rooms. Winkler called for assistance, but before it reached him the building gave way and he was engulfed. Further southward, was the dwelling of Mr. John Shearing. As soon as the water commenced running, Shearing moved his family to the hillside, to what he supposed a place of safety. The children were sleeping soundly. One little fellow was aroused by the storm and rolled over the embankment into the flood. The body was recovered this morning. The extensive glue works were the next to succumb and were totally destroyed. A short distance below these works, was a small dwelling occupied by Mr. August Rykoff, his wife and children. The family were unaware of the destruction which was sweeping down upon them. The little building was carried from its foundations, with four of its occupants. Mrs. Rykoff, bruised and bleeding, was rescued from the torrent several miles distant, but both of the children were drowned. At the corner of East street and Madison avenue, the waters seemed to deviate. In a triangular shaped house, at the intersection of the streets named, resided Mrs. Conlin, a widow, who had four children. A young man named Arnold and another, a cripple, named Rogers, were in the house at the time. The entire number, with the exception of Neil Conlin, were lost. Young Arnold had gone into the house to rescue some of the inmates. About a block below the intersection of Madison avenue and East street, the torrents again united and swept down with redoubled fury to the low lands embracing Concord and O'Hara streets, and a portion of Chestnut street. The course of the flood was probably 200 feet wide, and buildings, frame and brick, fell before the devastating element as though they had been sand. Dwellings, stables, workshops and debris of all kinds, mingled together in one confused mass, making it absolutely impossible for the spectotor to discover even the street lines. In some instances houses were literally turned upside down.

In O'Hara street, the dwelling of Alderman Bolster was reduced to its original elements, and one of his children was drowned. The next family escaped. On the next street, was a family named Fuchs, consisting of Jacob Fuchs, his wife and one child and Joseph, a brother of Mr. Fuchs, and in another home, almost adjoining, lived Jacob Mason, wife and five children. All the family, except one child were lost. The bodies of three were found this morning.

On Chestnut street, at the intersection of Spring Garden avenue, the water attained a depth of fully 20 feet, but the buildings withstood the force better, and in only one instance was any serious damage done. A large frame building, occupied as a beer hall, was moved from its foundation, and floated directly across the street, completely obstructing the way.

It is estimated that in this district about 70 dwelling houses were destroyed, but no estimate has been made of their value, nor the number of people missing. It is thought that many bodies are still in the debris. As fast as they are discovered they are taken to the various undertakers in the city, and 38 are known to have come from this district. The following is a list:

Mr. and Mrs. Metzler, Conrad Genyzler and wife, Mrs Mary Conlon, John Winkler, Jacob Schafner, Mrs. Henry Leopold and four children, Arcnibald Arnold, body of a female, and bodies of seven children; three boys and two girls that have not yet been identified; Mrs. John Schaffer and three daughters, Henry Mattern, wife and two children; August Bolster, son of Alderman Bolster; a young man named Humbard, drowned while attempting to rescue a family on Ohio street; Emma Rickoff, aged five years; son of John Shearing, aged four years; Mr. and Mrs. Huffnagle, and a boy named Huber.

Spring Garden avenue lies south of Butchers Run. It is separated by a high hill. In this valley the same scene was enacted, but on a smaller scale as regards the loss of life. It would be impossible to give anything like a detailed account of the damage to dwelling houses in this vicinity. Those that were not totally destroyed were very greatly damaged.

Beyond Cedar avenue, fortunately, there were but few lives lost, at least so far as could be ascertained. Some two or three are reported. A man named Michael Slaughter was in a tavern. About 8 o'clock, when the danger became apparent, he seized a child in his arms and rushed through a door into the street. He and the child are supposed to have been drowned. At the foot of Spring Garden Run the loss of life was fearful.

Here some Centre street parties who appeared with a skiff discovered a man hanging on to the roof of a house. At that time the water on the street was some fifteen feet high. They took the skiff under the place where the man was hanging and told him to drop; the height being small, as the skiff was nearly on a level with the second story windows, the man jumped and was saved. He then told the men in the skiff that his family were back in the house, consisting of his wife and three or four children. He had got on the roof and jumped from that on to another roof. When he reached Center street the house was destroyed and with it were lost the mother and children, with the children of another family, making in all ten souls.

On Chestnut street, in Casper Rave's saloon, among others, were Philip Hess, a constable, and Henry Schaffer. They rushed out of the saloon into the street, and that was the last seen of them alive. Hess' body was discovered this morning clinging to a fire plug with one hand. Schaffer's body has not been recovered. Another man also rushed from Rave's saloon with Hess and Schaffer. His body was recovered in a yard between Chestnut and Center streets. A man named William Peats tied his family, wife and several children, with a clothes line in a room, fearing that some of them would rush away in their alarm and be lost. The house and entire family were saved.

Three-fourths of a mile up the Run, the breast of the flood would give a cross-section of four feet in height and 250 feet in width, and by the time it had reached the city limits, it had assumed the proportions of the Mill River flood. The number of persons lost is undoubtedly considerably more than already recovered.

At Wood's Run, on the same side of River as Butcher's Run and Spring Garden, and four miles west of them, at the head, two houses occupied by Pat. Farley and Frisher Denning, were swept away, Farley saving the families by means of a rope tied to a tree on the hill side. John Gorman and three children were lost in the next house. Mrs. Gorman, guided by a flash of lightning, seized the gas-pipe and escaped. A number of other buildings were washed away, and as the flood subsided one of Gorman's children was found south of the railroad track, and the bodies of the two others were found elsewhere.

On the south of the Ohio River, Temperanceville was the heaviest sufferer. Here a narrow stream, known as Sawmill Run, empties into the Ohio. On this stream, hardly a vestige of two iron bridges remains. Stones of two and three feet in thickness by five feet in length were torn from the abutments and carried down stream like pieces of cork. Five wooden bridges and three trestle works over the same stream were also swept away. The gasometer at the Gas Works was badly injured. G. S. & J. C. Taylor's salt works are also a complete wreck; loss, $25,000. At Brooks, Ballentine & Co.'s, the refining tanks, two stills and two worms of 550 feet of pipe were swept away. A brick store near the Washington turnpike, owned by Geo. C. Gumbel and occupied by Mr. Siegler was struck by the flood and melted away. Mr. Seigler estimates the loss of his stock at about $9,000. The building was worth about $4,000. The lot on which the building stood has also disappeared, the course of the run being here changed, so that its bed is now where the building was formerly located. Above the forks of the run, the following buildings were destroyed:

Mr. Van Yekers house, Joseph P Connor's house, Wm. Stevens house, Stephen Semple's house, Miner's Hall, George Alsoph's house, two slaughter houses belonging to Wm. Archibold, two log houses belonging to Geo. Gray, Paton's block, consisting of four houses, and Gray & Bell's carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and 50 cars. Gray & Bell estimate their loss at $5,000 mostly in rolling stock and mining implements.

The list of dead thus far taken out is as follows: Child, Idan Hunter; Thomas Britton and son; Mrs. Thropp, wife of Isaiah Thropp; Joseph O'Connor and Betsy Lee, his housekeeper, and Mrs. Dorothy Temple. The following persons are missing and supposed to be drowned: A. M. Horsely, wife and two children; Thos. Hunter, wife and three children; wife of Thos. Britton; Isaiah Thropp and five children; Frederick McVey, wife and three children; Frank O'Neil and daughter; Geo. Jones, son and daughter.

In Chartiers Valley, a stream which runs parallel with Saw Mill Run and empties into the Ohio three miles below, the loss of life is reported to be very great. All the little runs emptying into Chartiers Creek became rushing rivers.

On Brush Run, the fences and bridges are all gone and a great deal of valuable property is destroyed. The loss of human life has been frightful.

At McLaughlin's inn eleven persons were drowned, among them a whole family by the name of McLean, being swept away. A house owned by Mr. Stratton, which had been standing a hundred years, was torn away, and after being taken down stream a mile and a half in the rushing waters, Mr. Stratton succeeded in making his escape. Vast quantities of property were destroyed. During the flashes of lightning, horses and cattle, and animals of all kinds could be seen floating in the torrents, and their bellowings and sounds of terror could be heard above the roar of the flood.

The Commercial places the loss of life in the Butcher's Run and Allegheny City districts at 167, while the Dispatch makes it only 125. The most carefully prepared figures, however, give the total loss of life at 219. With regard to property, it is simply impossible to give an idea that can be considered reliable.

At a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny to-night, a number of leading citizens pledged themselves to raise $10,000 for the immediate relief of sufferers, and measures have been taken to have all dead bodies in the ruins removed as soon as possible. A meeting has been called by the Mayor of Pittsburgh for to-morrow.

A meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee is now being held in Municipal Hall, Gen. J. K. Moorhead presiding. Speeches are being made by Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, and others, and subscriptions are being taken which will no doubt amount to a large sum Mr. M. Stein, of Philadelphia, has authorized the Committee to draw on him for $100.

One thousand dollars were raised at the relief meeting in half an hour, this afternoon, and one thousand were raised among the County officers, for the relief of the sufferers by the flood.

From Chartiers Valley, few reports have been received. On Laughlin Run the body of Mrs. William Clest was found this morning with the scalp taken and one arm gone. Half a mile above Bridgeville, William Stratton, whose wife and children were drowned, was found on the top of a sycamore tree, where he had lodged, he knows not how. Another death, that of Isaac Reamer, a coal miner of Painter's Run, is reported.

Seven bodies are reported as having been found in Wood's Run yesterday afternoon. Two of the bodies are unaccounted for in the list of missing, indicating that there must be a loss of life not yet reported. The following is the additional list of bodies recovered from the Butcher's Run district yesterday: Jacob Ebeler and wife, Conrad Genbeen and wife, James Schnaffert, wife and four children, Frederick Huber, wife and one child, Mrs. Henry Leopold and four children, Archibald Arnold, Wm. Hubbart, John Shaving's child.

Men and teams are busy all along the valley of the Run clearing away the accumulated rubbish and making an effort to restore the streets to something like their former condition. Where Walnut street crosses Main street the cobble-stone pavement was torn up in the direction of the hill to quite an extent. Men are engaged in making repairs.

William Duffy, wife and child, and a lady visitor named Mrs. Bigby, had a very narrow escape. They heard the roar of the coming flood, and fled to the hills. They had hardly crossed the threshold, when the house was lifted up by the roaring torrent, and borne down stream with the crashing wrecks of other buildings.

The following is the latest recapitulation of bodies found up to this time: Upper Allegheny districts, 32; Wood's Run, 9; Temperanceville, 9; Chartiers Creek, 11; total found, 61. The number reported missing is still very large. From the best information which we can obtain, the total loss of life will reach 150.

Reporters have made a visit to the district devastated by the late inundation, and have made a careful computation of the loss of life in the Butcher's Run district. So far as known, the following is a complete list of the Allegheny dead, exclusive of Wood's Run and some names that have been duplicated in former reports: Jacob Metzler and wise; Conrad Genzer and wife; Mr. Frederick and child; Mr. Schnapper, wife and four children; Mr. Hubert, wife and one child; J. T. Fuchs; Barbara Fuchs; Joseph Fuchs; George and Sophia Knoebel, children of Jacob Knoebel; Caroline and Andrew Merdins, children of Joseph Merdins; Mollie Winkler; Mrs. Henry Leopold and four children; Archibald Arnold; Thomas Hunter; Mr. Hofungel; J. Sherron; Judson Rickoff; Mary Conlan and daughter; Harry Mattern; Emma Mattern; William Humbard; August Bolster; Emma Slaughter; Julia Rickoff; Henry Pess; L. A. Hoover; Henry Schatfer; S. Mattern Minnie Walding; a baby named Schlatter. There are seven other bodies, which have not been identified, making a total of 57 bodies recovered in the Butcher's Run district.

Nine bodies have been recovered so far at Wood's Run, making a total of 96 bodies in all.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29th, thousands of people visited the scene of the recent great disaster, which has been the case since its occurrence. At Butcher's Run, on Tuesday, as the shadows crept over the sad precincts the scene was a peculiarly dismal one. The visitors who crowded the ruins during the day had turned from the scene of death and destruction, and in some portions of the district the silence of the tomb reigned, while in others the careless voices of children sounded in close proximity to devastated homes, which are now in heaps of shapeless ruins, and which, doubtless, conceals a large number of bodies not yet discovered.

Rumors were current last evening that a man and child had been taken alive from the ruins, but could not be traced to their source.

The captain of the steamer L. C. McCormick reports that he passed three dead bodies floating in the Ohio River about 28 miles below the city, but was unable to reach them.

The loss on the estate of A. Hoveler on Butcher Run will reach $15,000; loss of C. Haveler, $8,000.

At least half a dozen bridges and culverts were washed away on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and the tracks were more or less damaged. Repairs have been made and travel is fully resumed, and trains are now running on time.

The United States Signal Observer at this point, says there were no indications of a storm on Sunday night, except a slight change in the barometer. It appeared to come from the northwest, and passed over the city westward. The disasters in Chartiers Valley were perhaps half an hour later than those at Butcher's Run and Wood's Run. The weather observer rejects the theory of the water-spout, and thinks that, owing to the peculiar topographical formation of this section of country, such a disaster could be caused at any time in these sections by what he terms an extraordinary rainfall.

Among the many heroic acts reported are the brave exertions of Frederick Schultz, who resides on Iten street, high above the reach of the flood. Iten street runs from the hill to O'Hara street. Schultz heard the piercing screams of the drowning victims at his home, and rushed out attempted to make his way to O'Hara street. Finding that impossibe, he swam down to Centre street, and made his way down nearly to Ohio street, where he found a skiff. Notwithstanding the swift current he made his way up Centre street to Spring Garden avenue, and with the assistance of two other men who got into the skiff succeeded in recovering eleven bodies. His description of the scenes which transpired during the night are thrilling in the extreme. He it was who discovered the body of the officer who was drowned on Chestnut street. The victim was clinging to the corner of the house, and it was found necessary to drag the body away by main force so tight was the death grip. The boat in which they were riding was caught in a terrible malestrom, and was whirled about with such violence that the occupants were forced to lie down on the bottom to save themselves. Fortunately, the sweep of the water was changed, the floods having forced a channel through to the river. Then the wrecks of houses, board piles and household goods began to sweep down, and clinging to them or struggling in the surging waters, could be seen by the flashes of lightning the victims. On one occasion, the body of a woman was seen on a pile of lumber. Mr. S. made a grasp as the pile swept by, and secured the body. Several similar incidents occurred, but notwithstanding the efforts of this heroic crew, they were not able to rescue a single one alive. When the water had abated, the crew were completely exhausted, and for a time it was feared that two of them would not recover.

Half of the thrilling incidents of the great flood on Butcher's Run have not yet been told. Mr. A. V. Cole, one of the members of the firm of C. Hoeveler & Co., whose glue works were entirely wrecked, states that when the flood of water began to descend, no one had any idea that the flood would reach the great proportions which it assumed. Mr. C., who during the storm stood outside of his dwelling, located just at the rear of the hill at the upper end of the glue works, says that the hill had the appearance of immense sheets of water, as outlined on the opposite bank, when lighted up by the continuous flashes of lightning. When the great cloud of water rushed down the Run, he likened the sound produced to the roar of Niagara Falls.

Mr. Cole described the incidents attending the destruction of the dwelling occupied by Aug. Renkauf, and the drowing of little Emma, aged three years, and Mary Renkauf, aged one year, and the nurse girl, Miss Nulting, aged 14. When the flood began, Mr. Renkauf was visiting on the farther side of Spring Garden Run. Mrs. R. went to her front door to ascertain the extent of the flood, and upon opening, it the water run in in a great volume and was soon several feet deep. A number of articles of furniture were jammed against the door leading to the second story, where the children were. She found she was unable to get up the staircase, and then tried to get to the rear of the house, if possible, to save the sleeping ones by the up-stairs window. She tried in vain to rouse them. As she passed out of the front door, the side facing the Allegheny River fell out, carrying her with it. She was swept down the Run about 100 yards, and was caught on some of the debris of the glue works. She clambered over this a distance of 50 feet, and had to wade from that point a distance of about 29 yards, in water waist deep. Her calls for assistance were responded to by several men, who happened to be in the vicinity, and did what they could in enabling her to reach the shore. She is in delicate health, and the courage she displayed was remarkable. During the time that she was being swept away, Mr. A. V. Cole, with his brother Isaac, went to the rear of the house by means of a private lane leading past it, and by shouting at the top of their voices, endeavored to awaken the children, who were imprisoned in the upper story of the dwelling. The roar of the tempest drowned his voice and he was unable to make himself heard above the tempestuous elements. He and his brother then picked up clumps of earth and threw at the window, but just then the house was swept off and disappeared in the flood, and the three children were crushed to death in its crumbling ruins. Their mangled bodies were found about 150 yards below the scene of the heroic efforts for their rescue.

Another thrilling incident which occurred in this vicinity was the miraculous escape of the watchman of the glue works. He thought the flood was a small affair, and started up stairs to get beyond the reach of it, just as there was about a foot of water in the lower story. He had scarcely reached the second story when the stairs gave way, and he was compelled to jump down to a coal house, which stood in the vicinity of the boilers. Out of this he crowded through an aperture, while the water was to his chin. Fortunately he secured a plank, and with that made for the shore, which he reached in safety.

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PEDIGREE.
MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness 2:21, Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

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COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 8 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to zero. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st, 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch Section, No. of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch Section	No. of Rods Apportioned	Names of Land Owners.	Description of Lands.	Range	Town	Section	No. of Cubic Yards	Cost of Location	Cost of Construction
1	4	Lucas County	County Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	10	Jacob Brudy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	10	Henry Schlueter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	16	Levi J. Birkenbihl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	10	Abraham Zeigler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Commissioners will hear any objections to the above apportionment which may be offered, in writing, on Monday, August 3d, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
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- *History of the American Revolution
- The Works of Tobias Smollett.
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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1874

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The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of SIX. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

SEVEN COPIES AT THREE DOLLARS

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A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of October for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

☞ Raise a four month's club for the BLADE. Seven copies four months for $3 00. Get at it immediately.

☞ The kidnapping of CHARLES ROSS has led to the reproduction of former cases of child-stealing. One occurred in England, a number of years ago, when a subscription was raised to cover the amount demanded by the kidnappers. One sympathetic gentleman, who made a liberal contribution to the fund, had his bills marked at the bank, with instructions to have the name of the person returning said bills to the bank entered, hoping thereby to trace out the guilty party. After some months the marked bills made their appearance at the bank, when it was ascertained that the father of the child was the man who presented them. He was arrested and properly punished for his fraud upon sympathizing friends.

☞ Raise a four month's club for the BLADE. Seven copies four months for $3 00. Get at it immediately.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY continues to grow in favor with the people, and is constantly improving in variety and character of its literary matter. The September number furnishes, among other attractions, a delicious watering-place story by CHARLES BARNARD, a new humorous sketch by D. R. LOCKE (Nasby), and several interesting papers of a literary character. Price only one dollar a year; single copies ten cents.

THE WEEK.

The most important event of the past week has been the placing by Secretary BRISTOW of the Government five per cent. funded loan. This transaction was completed on the 28th ult., the parties of the second part being AUGUST BELMONT & Co., representing ROTHSCHILD & SON, and J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co. These parties make an absolute subscription of $55,000,000 with the option of taking the remainder of the loan at any time within six months. No doubt exists as to their ability to place the entire loan.—The little difficulty between Secretary BRISTOW and Treasurer SPINNER has been satisfactorily adjusted, and hereafter no appointments will be made for the Treasury Bureau without the Treasurer's approval.—The disagreement between the acting Postmaster General and the Railroad Companies are still unsettled, and the latter claim that they are entitled to additional compensation. Postal cars ran as usual over the disputed territory and it is probable that the matter will not be definitely arranged till the return of Minister JEWELL.

The Centennial Commission issue an address to the people of the United States, in which they call for additional funds for the purpose of carrying on the proposed exposition. It is earnestly to be hoped that the people of the United States will not allow the exposition to suffer for lack of material aid.—Nothing further has been learned regarding the whereabouts of the boy, CHARLEY ROSS, abducted in Philadelphia some three weeks since. A wealthy resident of New York, whose wife has taken a warm interest in the fate of the little wanderer, has offered $20,000 reward for his return, but thus far, without success. —In New York the BEECHER-TILTON scandal still drags its slow length along and the difficulty is apparently as far from solution as ever. MOULTON, one of the most important witnesses in the whole affair, who, it is claimed, could unravel the whole mystery keeps persistently out of sight, and thus far has failed to testify. Mrs. TILTON gave her testimony before the Committee on Friday evening last, emphatically denying all the charges of her late husband, and also the story of SUSAN B. ANTHONY. TILTON refuses to say anything further, claiming that he is misrepresented whenever he speaks, and that there is a persistent effort made to warp and pervert the truth. We give elsewhere a synopsis of the more important proceedings since our last issue. —The New York press complain of the sickly character of the season, so far as it affects children.—The total loss of life by the Pittsburgh flood reaches 133 persons. Subscriptions for the suffering and destitute foot up $30,000.

Chicago has been much excited during the past week by numerous attempts to kindle incendiary fires. One man was arrested on the 27th ult., after having made careful preparations to burn his own store, insured much above its value. Late reports say that the grasshoppers are still making extensive devastations in Kansas and Nebraska. It is expected that they will reach the Missouri River by to-day.—The Saginaw lumbermen oppose the Canada reciprocity treaty.—Wellington, Kansas, has formed a vigilance committee for hanging horse-thieves.

The examination before the Congressional proceeding at Little Rock, Ark., has placed Gov. BAXTER in a rather unenviable light. The sub-committee has adjourned till September 15th, when the entire committee will be present and take part in the proceedings.—Gov. AMES, of Mississippi, has been applying to the President for troops at Vicksburg, to prevent violence at the approaching elections, and the Governor has been politely snubbed and informed that such action is not deemed necessary in any degree.

On Monday morning Justice RILEY, of Brooklyn third district court, called up the libel case of GAYNOR vs. TILTON, which suit, it will be remembered by our readers, was brought by the plaintiff on account of an alleged libel against the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The Justice took the ground that libel was a public offensive only because of the private injury inflicted upon the individual libeled, and that since the injured party had not seen fit to make complaint or appear by counsel or otherwise, he felt it his duty to dismiss the case. In order, however, to give the complainant an opportunity to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, he would not formally dismiss the case till Wednesday (yesterday) morning at 10 o'clock. Meantime the Committee of Investigation published a card in which they earnestly called upon all persons previously invited to appear before them, to do so on Tuesday evening as that would probably be the last session held. It was expected that BEECHER or MOULTON would testify on Tuesday evening.

Our news summary contains much foreign intelligence of interest, and our department of correspondence this week be found fuller than usual of interesting letters.

☞ THE "ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS" is a special feature of the BLADE, in which hundreds of questions are answered with great care, and with an eye to the wants of subscribers everywhere. Remember that these answers are all made to *bona fide* questions, and all subscribers are privileged to avail themselves of this department.

☞ The great mortality among infants in New York City during the past month, should alarm the people of that city. Want of care and impure atmosphere are the causes which terminate the lives of more than five hundred children per month in that city.

☞ The old hard money absurdity of the Democratic party is again becoming a prominent plank in their platform. The Illinois Democrats have led off in that direction, which assures an easy Republican victory in that State.

☞ WILL OUR FRIENDS throughout the country send us the names of every Republican who does not take the BLADE? We have five thousand single copies of the Weekly for general distribution.

McPHERSON'S FORTUNE.

We shall begin Sept. 1st, in the weekly BLADE, under the above title, the publication of another of the great stories which have been written expressly for its columns by a gentleman of distinction in literary circles. The stories of GEORGE WAINWRIGHT are written in a lucid and vigorous style, in which all the characters and situations are clearly wrought out, while the interest of the plot is always well and carefully sustained. "McPherson's Fortune" will be better than any of its predecessors, and in order to secure all the parts of the story, subscriptions should be sent at once, as in the increasing demand for the paper, we cannot always supply back numbers.

THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE.

We are glad to learn from various exchanges, as well as from private letters that the grasshopper scourge of Northwestern Iowa is not so severe as was at one time supposed. We are pleased to be able to state that such is the case, as well as to correct any misapprehension that may have arisen from our article of the 16th ult.

The Algona (Iowa) *Republic*, on the 29th ult., in a lengthy article upon the subject of grasshoppers, states that last year sixteen out of the one hundred Iowa counties, situated in the northwestern portion of the State, were ravaged by grasshoppers coming in great armies from the west, and destroying all in their paths. In some counties the destruction of all kinds of grain was nearly complete, while in others very little damage was done. The extreme northwestern counties suffered most severely, and as they were more recently settled, the suffering which ensued was more general and intense. This year only eight out of the sixteen counties devastated last year have been affected, the extreme northwestern counties, where no eggs were deposited, being left entirely unharmed and being blessed with an abundant crop. Some of the eight remaining counties have been left almost untouched, while in others as Kossuth, Palo Alto and Emmett, nearly all the grain has been destroyed, and settlers are left without means of subsistence for the coming year, and are in many cases temporarily leaving their homesteads. The grasshoppers have now all left the State, and there is no danger to be apprehended from them for coming years, any more than other portions of the West, except that very thickly settled sections may be less liable to a general destruction of crops by these insects. Our Iowa friends are congratulating themselves on the fact that the grasshoppers never remain in one place longer than two years, and that they never lay their eggs two years in the same place. We trust they may speedily escape all remaining traces of their migratory enemies.

OUR COTTON AND CEREAL CROP.

From the recent report of the Cotton Planters' Association to the Department of Agriculture, we learn that notwithstanding the inundation of the Mississippi, the devastations of the caterpillars, cut worms and other destroying insects, the prospects of the cotton crop are very good, giving excellent promise of a remunerative harvest. While a less number of acres have been planted, and but a comparatively small amount of capital has been invested in commercial fertilizers, the general quality of the cotton is superior to that of several past seasons, particularly in Texas, which has never given better promise of a fine crop. In Arkansas the recent drought has been injurious, but in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, the outlook is most hopeful of long and valuable harvests, indicating not only a sufficiency of this valuable staple for home consumption, but a large surplus of exportation.

As for the wheat crop, with the exception of Kentucky, where the yield has been large and of an excellent quality, the prospects are less flattering. In the wheat growing districts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Illinois and Iowa, the Spring wheat has been partially blighted by the extreme heat of the last week of June, and the drouth, which together with the ravages of the grasshoppers, will greatly lessen the yield. Last year Minnesota produced 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is estimated that grasshoppers and other vermin have destroyed about 2,500,000, or one twelfth of this amount, in that State alone, while in portions of Iowa the loss is feared to be even proportionately greater. From other wheat growing sections of the West, the prospects are similar, the extreme heat and the dry weather of June having prevented the full development of the kernel, rendering the grain small and slightly red. While, therefore, considerable diminution of the wheat crop is foreshadowed, corn, rye, oats and barley have never given promise of fairer or better harvest, both in quality and quantity, fully counterbalancing whatever losses may be sustained from the partial failure of the wheat crop.

☞ OUR NEW OFFER elsewhere given affords the cheapest agricultural reading matter to be had in the country. Only think of fifteen copies of the FARM JOURNAL, or 240 pages of valuable reading matter, for seventy-five cents. Farmers' wives, farmers' daughters, and farmers themselves want the FARM JOURNAL, and they can now take advantage of the liberal offer quoted.

☞ If General DIX was made Governor on account of his celebrated order to shoot the first man who attempted to haul down the American flag, why not make SUSAN B. ANTHONY Lieut. Governor for telling TILTON that he could only get to his wife by walking over her dead body?

☞ And so we are to have another comet, with a tail which cannot yet be measured. This will be glad tidings to those who swing upon gates.

☞ Raise a four month's club for the BLADE. Seven copies four months for $3.00. Get at it immediately.

ENGLAND'S LOST PRESTIGE.

At the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the British Ministers, on the 22d inst., Premier DISRAELI, in answering the toast to the Ministry, made a singular declaration, indicating that Great Britain will henceforth, so long at least as Tory rule lasts, seek to regain the international political supremacy which the speaker lamented she had lost, prophesying to her in the future the resurrection of this dormant power. The manner of its accomplishment, however, is an enigma which only a political Œdipus can solve. Mr. DISRAELI says, no one is able "to view the state of Europe with complacency, and every one must deplore the monarchial condition of some of its most favored countries." Does the Premier then propose to remedy the deplorable condition of these monarchial countries in question by substituting therefor a republican form of Government or an absolute Imperialism? The well known sympathies of the distinguished speaker, socially and politically, with aristocratic institutions and governments, precluded the idea that he would in any manner whatever aid in the advancement of the former, while the latter would be more in unison with his tastes and sentiments. Therefore, it looks very much as though the "deplorable monarchial condition of some of the most favored countries" of Europe, in Mr. DISRAELI's opinion, can only be improved by imperialism.

Again he says, "the friendship of England was never more sought for by the leading powers of Europe and America than at present," and while he repudiates the principle that England must not be held responsible in the many questions which may arise abroad, effecting the fortunes of the world, he believes her influence can now be most effectually used to reconcile discordant and distrustful interests, since she may assist distracted countries with counsel and sympathy, and thereby assume a position worth of her former prestige. In furthermore announcing the sentiments of Great Britain he says, she "will use her influence in the interests of peace," tacitly acknowledging, however, that the horizon of Europe is overcast with war clouds, and that if peaceful interposition can not succeed in aiding England to "assume a position worthy of her former prestige," warlike assistance similar to that which established her "prestige" from 1792 to 1815 may be resorted to, since if the "anarchical condition" of those countries which now cause him to pour forth such wailing jeremiads, can not be otherwise overcome, England may, perforce, step in and tender her mediation, armed though it be, to imperial and absolute monarchical rule. The tender love and affection which exists between VICTORIA and the exiles of Chiselhurst has not the disinterested signification which the thoughtless attribute to it, since, if the now throneless Prince Imperial can be re-instated to the position his father occupied, his marriage with the youngest daughter of the Queen of England will aid in the establishment of the matrimonial prestige of Great Britain at least, for allied as she then will be with all the leading powers of Europe, except Austria, that national and international peace, whose maintenance is causing the crowned rulers of the leading trans-Atlantic powers so much perplexity, and which necessitates a constant increase of their already enormous armies, will not be in such great jeopardy. As far as North America is concerned, she has no use whatever for the sympathetic mediation of Great Britain, while the disturbed countries of South America have already distinctly given her to understand that when they need that sort of moral advice and mediation which aids in the reestablishment of one's own "lost prestige," they will inform her of the fact, and that until that time arrives it will be more prudent for England to remember "that the Greeks are at her own doors."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the condition of the debt statement for the month ending July 31, 1874:

Six per cent. Bonds	$1,213,228,050
Five per cent. Bonds	511,025,200
Total Coin Bonds	$1,724,253,250
Lawful Money Debt	14,678,000
Matured Debt	2,740,830
Legal Tender Notes	383,026,707
Certificates of deposit	55,955,000
Fractional Currency	45,719,792
Coin Certificates	33,409,000
Total without interest	$577,228,500
Total Debt	$2,258,892,580
Total interest	26,894,238
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	71,113,210
Currency	16,913,252
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	55,955,000
Total in Treasury	$143,981,443
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,141,805,375
Decrease during the month	1,282,86[illegible]

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	340,117
Interest paid by the United States	24,325,396
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails, etc.	5,311,289
Balance of interest paid by the United States	18,994,107

NATIONAL EXPENSES.

The total ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending with June 30th, were as follows:

Civil and Miscellaneous	$ 83,641,593
War	42,313,927
Navy	30,932,587
Interior Indians	6,692,462
Interior pensions	29,038,414
Interest on public debt	107,119,815
Premium on public debt	1,395,073
Total	$287,133,871

Being $[illegible] less than for previous fiscal year.

The semi-annual statement of the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, published in another column, shows the Company to be in excellent financial condition. This is the only Company chartered by Congress; it has a large capital, does business on the Low Rate Stock plan, and is eminently successful and prosperous. The business is done at the principal Branch Office in Chicago.

☞ There is hope for the country. A hackman at Niagara Falls has been arrested and fined for extortion. We suppose the fellow must have knocked his victim down and rifled his pockets. Nothing less than that would be considered extortion at the Falls.

☞ Raise a four month's club for the BLADE. Seven copies four months for $3.00 Get at it immediately.

MORTON'S SPEECH.

Speech of Senator Morton at Terre Haute, Friday Evening, July 31, 1874.

We give below that portion of Senator MORTON's speech at Terre Haute which relates to financial questions:

THE PANIC.

Last fall there came upon the country a panic, which suddenly prostrated business and produced disastrous consequences. It was not caused by any defect in the currency or in our financial system, or by maladministration. A panic in finance is like a panic in the army, and is generally caused by some sudden and unexpected event that confuses the minds of men and destroys confidence. Panics occur quite as frequently where the currency is gold and silver as where it is paper convertible into coin or inconvertible paper. During this panic the people had unbounded confidence in the currency, and hoarded it as they had gold and silver upon former occasions, and government securities were the only ones upon which everybody relied. The panic came upon us in a period of unequaled prosperity, and was as little expected as the shock of an earthquake. It was produced by the failure of a great banking house, having extensive connections, which had rashly undertaken to build a railroad across the continent. The question immediately arose how the panic should be treated—what policy should be adopted to mitigate its consequences and bring about a speedy restoration of confidence, business and prosperity.

CURRENCY.

The financial question was first presented to Congress at the last session by the President in his December message. In that message he asserted that the currency of the country, based as it was upon the credit of the country, was the best that has ever been devised; that the volume of currency was not more than sufficient for the dullest season of the year; that since 1870 there had been an actual contraction to the amount of sixty-three millions, and that there had been a much larger comparative contraction by the growth of population, trade and commerce, the development of our territories and the organization of free labor in the South. He argued the necessity of returning to specie payments, but declared that it was impossible until our exports, exclusive of gold, paid for our imports, interest abroad, and other specie obligations. As a measure of expansion and relief he recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to increase the issue of the existing national banks forty per cent. upon their filing additional bonds to that amount upon which new currency should be issued dollar for dollar. This would have authorized an expansion of $145,500,000.

Soon after the delivery of this message the Committee on Finance in the Senate reported a resolution of which the following is a part: That it is the duty of Congress during its present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act approved March 18, 1869, entitled "an act to strengthen the public credit," as follows: "And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

THE VETOED BILL.

Upon this resolution the discussion began, and it was strongly argued that there should be an immediate return to specie payments, which, it was admitted by most of the advocates, could be accomplished only by largely contracting the volume of currency. Without going into a history of the discussions, which lasted throughout the winter months, it is sufficient to say that in April a currency bill passed both houses, containing but two sections. The first declared that the maximum amount of legal tender notes should be $400,000,000, just what had been claimed by Secretaries McCullough, Boutwell and Richardson, and by the President himself, but which had been disputed vehemently in Congress and out of it. It simply declared the law to be what the President and Secretary had assumed it to be. The word "maximum" means the greatest. It did not mean the precise amount, but simply the amount beyond which the issue could not go, and did not make it obligatory upon the Secretary to issue another United States note, and left his discretionary power just what he had claimed it to be.

The second section provided for the issue of $46,000,000 of additional national bank notes to be apportioned to the States of the West and South, having less than their proportion of national bank currency to be issued under the same conditions, limitations and security as those already provided by law. As the law then stood the issue of this amount of national bank currency would have required legal tender reserves to the amount of not less than ten millions, which would have been withdrawn from circulation; so that if the whole additional forty-six millions had been taken up and issued, the actual expansion of currency in circulation would not have exceeded thirty-six millions. A large portion of this forty-six millions would have been apportioned to Southern States that would have taken it up very slowly; so that any danger to have resulted from a sudden expansion of the currency was of the most visionary character. This bill was vetoed by the President.

THE BILL THAT BECAME A LAW.

Just before the close of the session a bill was passed by a vote of more than two-thirds of each House and signed by the President, fixing the amount of legal tender notes at 382 millions for permanent circulation, and taking from the Secretary of the Treasury the power to retire the twenty-six millions of such notes, which had been issued after the commencement of the panic, as a part of the legal tender reserve, and which it was asserted by the Secretary he had the power to retire and should do so, out of the first surplus revenues. It provided for taking fifty-five millions of national bank currency from the Eastern States having an excess over the proportion they were entitled to under the law, to be distributed to the States of the West and South that had less than their proportion. It further provided for abolishing the legal tender reserves, which the banks were required by law to keep on account of their circulation. Their bills were simply secured by the deposit of bonds; and from the first the reserve on circulation was regarded as absurd and unnecessary. This would set free and throw into circulation not less than forty millions of legal tender notes which before were required to be locked up in the vaults of the banks, and is an expansion of the circulation to that amount. Under the vetoed bill the expansion depended upon the establishment of new banks which would have been a slow process, especially in some of the Southern States, but under the present bill it is immediate, or as soon as the demands of business require more money.

It is not expansion by creating new currency, but by putting into circulation some forty millions of existing currency which has been locked up in the vaults of the banks. The effect of this bill in expanding the volume of currency in circulation was distinctly recognized by all who voted for it, and those who voted against it did so for that express reason. The bill extinguished the threat of contraction which hung over the business of the country like a suspended sword, and is an explicit declaration against that policy.

EFFECT OF THE DEBATE.

From the day of the introduction of the resolution by the Finance Committee, in December, until the final action upon the last bill, which is now the law, the vote in the Senate in favor of free banking and such expansion of the currency as was necessary to the restoration of confidence and business, was constantly increasing, notwithstanding the bitter assaults made by a portion of the press upon members of Congress who advocated these views.

The specie payment furor which started out with a demand for immediate contraction and resumption, has dwindled down into a harmless jingle of phrases about "resumption to be effected without contraction," and "after the effects of the panic have passed away," and "when it can be accomplished without injury to the business of the country," or, "as soon as wise statesmanship can safely reach that result."

In the first debate on the subject in the Senate this winter, I defined my position on this question as follows:

"The question first presented, is whether it is the duty of Congress at this session to take definite measures for the redemption of United States notes in coin? for that is the pledge given in the act of 1869. I agree that the faith of the Government is pledged to redeem what are called greenbacks in coin. I agree to that as fully and as strongly as anybody; and I further agree that we are to keep steadily in view a return to specie payments; but the question is whether it is our duty at the present session of Congress, at this time, in the present condition of the country, to look to and adopt such measures; and at this point I differ with the committee.

"There is a wrong time to do a right thing; and in my opinion this is not the time in which we should adopt definite measures to redeem these notes in coin, unless the time be put off so far that it will not increase the present embarrassment or intensify the effects of the panic upon the country."

This position I maintained throughout, and I believe it was the one substantially occupied by those in the Senate with whom I acted, and to which nearly all others have practically arrived.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The third section of the platform, adopted at the Democratic State Convention, is in these words:

"We are in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of greenbacks for the National Bank currency."

While this section does not declare in favor of the restoration of the old State Bank system, we know very well that it would result in that. The people will have some system of banking, and when the National Banks are broken down, State Banks will spring up and take their places, and we shall again have upon us all the evils of a local, unsecured, unreliable curreecy, which does not circulate beyond the limits of the State in which it is created, which from year to year perishes in the hands of the people, and under which the States of the West and South paid constant tribute to the Eastern States, in the form of exchange. To the older members of my audience, I need address no arguments upon the evils and disasters which attended the State bank system. Their recollections upon this subbject are but too vivid.

The national banks afford a currency that is perfectly secured, in which everybody has entire confidence, that is of uniform value in every part of the United States, that is not easily counterfeited, and is unquestionably the safest and most satisfactory bank currency this country has ever had. The proposition to destroy this banking system involves a radical change in the finances and business of the country, the collection and withdrawal of more than $900,000,000 of loans which these banks have made to the people, the vast derangement, contraction and distress which such an event must produce upon the business of the country, and years of doubt and experiment before another system can be established in its place.

The principal reason which has been given for this proposed change is that the government is paying interest to these banks upon their bonds, which it is alleged is an increased burden and expenditure. This argument ought not to deceive any intelligent person. The bonds which the banks deposit with the government as a security for the redemption and payment of their notes they have to buy in the market, just like anybody else, paying the same prices. If these bonds were not held by the banks they would be held by others, for they were already in existence before the banks purchased them; and whether the interest is paid to the banks or private parties, as the holders of these bonds, can make no difference to the government. The banks are required to purchase these bonds and deposit them with the government as security for their notes, thus making their notes safe beyond all question, so that neither the people nor the government can lose anything by them. The government furnishes the currency to the banks after the deposit of bonds, the banks having to pay the expense of the paper and printing, as a limitation and check upon the issues of the banks, so that it shall not be in their power to put into circulation more currency than they have secured by bonds on deposit. That the banks must obtain their notes through the government is simply a measure of safety for the people by preventing over-issues.

CONTRADICTORY RESOLUTIONS.

But, according to the resolution, the government should issue 354,000,000 of additional greenbacks for circulation instead of the bank notes. These additional greenbacks will be a public debt to that amount, though not drawing interest, and the very next resolution declares that the government shall return to specie payments as soon as the business interests of the country will permit. It requires little reflection to see that these two resolutions are exactly contradictory, and that the first puts it out of the power of the government to comply with the second. If the government can not procure the gold wherewith to redeem $382,000,000 of greenbacks, the present amount in circulation, how will it be able to redeem the greenbacks when the volume shall have been increased by adding $54,000,000 more in place of the national bank currency, making $736,000,000 of greenbacks? The difficulty of returning to specie payments will be increased nearly 100 per cent., and, according to the generally received theories, this will largely add to the depreciation of the greenbacks.

THE PLEDGE OF 1864.

In the act of 1864 a distinct pledge was given to the creditors of the government that the whole volume of greenbacks should never exceed $400,000,000—the amount authorized by the acts of 1862 and 1863. The recent bill which passed Congress and was vetoed by the President, assumed this pledge to be binding, and fixed the maximum amount of greenbacks at $400 000 000.

The proposition now made by the Democracy to increase the issue of greenbacks $354,000,000, is beset with difficulties and contradictions on every hand. When the greenback acts were passed in 1862 and 1863, they were denounced by the leaders of the Democratic party, embracing the oldest and most distinguished members of this convention as unconstitutional, upon the ground that Congress had no power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. When Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court to the effect that these acts were unconstitutional, he was sustained by the leaders of the Democratic party throughout the United States; and when afterwards President Grant had appointed two more judges upon that bench and this decision was reversed and the constitutionality of those acts affirmed, he was charged by the politicians and press of the Democratic party everywhere with having packed the Supreme Court for the purpose of obtaining a decision in gross violation of the Constitution of the United States. Now, in a time of peace, long after the war is over, we find a portion of the same politicians urging that the number of greenbacks should be doubled and that these new greenbacks should be used in payment of the five-twenty bonds issued and sold by the government years before. The position of these Democratic leaders is subject to this criticism—that during the rebellion when the issue of greenbacks was a necessity to the prosecution of the war, they denied the power; and now in time of peace, to gain a political advantage, they assert the power, though it would involve a broken pledge, and is stripped of all plea of necessity.

A DOUBLE REPUDIATION.

And this brings me to the consideration of the first resolution of the platform.

"That we are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued."

The existing greenbacks were authorized and issued before the sale by the Government of the 5-20 bonds. The law creating them declares, and upon the back of every note is printed, "This note is a legal tender at its face value for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." It was with these notes that the five-twenty bonds were purchased at par from the Government by the people, and it was contended with great force that the Government, by the express terms of the law, had a right to use those notes in the payment of those bonds. In fact, it was difficult to see how, upon principles of equity and the reading of the law, this conclusion could be avoided. Nevertheless, it was strenuously argued that there was an understanding outside of the law, and a manifest public policy which required those bonds to be paid in coin.

THE PENDLETON THEORY.

But in 1867 Mr. Pendleton, a distinguished Democratic leader, advanced the proposition that years after the bonds had been sold, Congress had the right to make a further issue of greenbacks beyond the four hundred millions authorized by the original acts, and to make them a legal tender in payment of those pre-existing bonds, and that these new greenbacks should be issued in such quantities as to enable the government to pay off the bonds at a rapid rate, and stop the interest. To me this proposition seemed to involve bad faith and repudiation. To require the holders of the five-twenty bonds to accept in their payment the original greenbacks with which the bonds had been bought from the government, expressly made a legal tender in payment of all public debts, except interest and duties, was equitable, and a measure of which they had due notice; but to require them to accept in payment a further issue of greenbacks made long after they had purchased their bonds would be not only in violation of the pledge given in the act of 1864, but unsupported by the reasons, necessities and equities of the original transaction and inconsistent with national faith. This proposition of Mr. Pendleton had the support of many distinguished leaders of the Democratic party in the Western States, and resulted in a very general and somewhat violent discussion of the question.

Soon after the inauguration of General Grant in March, 1869, Congress passed an act declaratory of the law intended to settle the whole question, in which it was provided that the five-twenty bonds were payable only in coin, principal and interest. This act was intended to be a settlement of the controversy as to the mode of paying these bonds, and it was generally received as such. I accepted it as a final settlement of the question, and believe it must now be so received. Since that time these bonds have been bought and sold upon the express declaration of the Government that they should be paid in coin, and the Government is stopped from now asserting the right to pay them in any other way. Whatever may have been its right to pay them with the original greenbacks, that was expressly waived by this act, and the whole world was invited to deal in them upon the pledge that they should be paid in coin. The Democratic platform therefore involves a double repudiation; first by proposing to make a new issue of greenbacks with which to pay the five-twenty bonds, and secondly by proposing to repeal the pledge given in the act of 1869, upon the strength of which those bonds have been bought and sold for more than five years.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROSPECT.

It may be safe, therefore, to predict that the settlement of this question by the act of 1869 will not be disturbed; that it will not be in the power of the Democratic party of Indiana to reopen the question, and that the national bank system will not be abolished. It may also be assumed that the pledge contained in the act of 1864, that the whole amount of greenbacks should never exceed 400,000,000, will be accepted as valid and continuing, and that the policy of making an issue of greenbacks beyond the 400,000,000, either as a substitute for national bank notes or for any other cause, has been abandoned, and in fact that the volume of greenbacks will never exceed 382,000,000, the amount now in circulation. And the greenback problem which remains to be solved, is the redemption of these notes in coin at the earliest practicable period, as promised by the act of 1869. That this period is not the *present*, seems to be conceded by nearly all, and that it will not arrive until after the effects of the panic have passed away, good times have been restored, and the balance of trade has ceased to run so strongly against us. While the fifty-five millions of national bank currency which the law provides, may be taken from States in the East and given to those States in the West and South having less than their proportion or than what they need, may be taken up very rapidly and in fact cannot be until there shall have been a revival of business and prosperity yet it shall be done at no distant period, and the demand shall be renewed and finally granted for the establishment of what is called free banking and the removal of the monopoly feature of the national banking system, which has ever been its blemish, and has largely contributed to whatever of unpopularity the system may have.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about our currency as being depreciated and fluctuating rag money, everybody knows that is a good currency under which the country has prospered as it never did before, and that its further improvement will be natural, steady and healthy. And with these considerations I am content to await the further developments of the future on the financial question.

PLEASANT WORDS

The editor of the *City and Country*, Nyack, N. Y., recently made a trip west and gave us the pleasure of a brief call on his journey. His paper, in speaking of Toledo, has the following to say of his observations while in this city:

"The Toledo BLADE is one of the largest, ablest and most prosperous newspapers in the West. While at Toledo we had the pleasure of visiting this office, and was shown through the building by Mr. J. P. Jones, one of the proprietors. We found it one of the best arranged and best managed establishments of the kind we have ever seen. The building is a large one, five stories above the basement, built in a substantial manner, well lighted and ventilated, and in every way adapted for carrying on the large business done by the firm. Besides the BLADE, two other publications are issued from this establishment, viz: LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and THE FARM JOURNAL. A large job department and book bindery are also connected with the office, doing a lucrative business. Twelve power presses of different kinds are employed to do the work of the establishment. The foreman of the job department, Mr. Samuel Andrews, is a veteran in the business, having served over thirty years, yet he is still young, hale and hearty, and evidently master of that branch. We were shown into the *sanctum sanctorum* from whence emanate so many able articles for the BLADE, and where D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) wields his pen. We regret that absence from the city debarred us the pleasure of seeing that gentleman. The BLADE building is new, having recently been erected, at considerable expense, in the best business part of the city. The popularity of this newspaper is steadily increasing. May it ever continue to prosper."

PAY THE PREMIUM.

Pay the premium on your life insurance policy. If the times are hard, and if, for that reason, it is hard for you to pay a life insurance premium now, how much harder will it be for your family when the support you now afford them is cut off by your death? When the hour of death comes, as it comes to high and low, it is not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others, that we shall think of most pleasantly. The following letter from Chicago tells a sad story:

DEAR SIR:—I want to tell you about a remarkable case of perverseness in a man whose life had been insured, but who allowed his policy of insurance to expire and would not renew it, although he wanted to do so, and who suddenly died uninsured. His premium was due in the latter part of December. I notified him in advance when it would be due, and waited several days for him to come to my office and pay it. January 7th my collector called on him; he was out; called again January 8th; said it was hard times and he had no money just now; called again January 15th; he was out. Subsequently he came to my office and was examined by the doctor in order to renew his insurance. But in the meantime I had sent the renewal receipt for the premium back to the Equitable Life Assurance Society at New York, the company in which he had been insured.

The renewal receipt was returned to me after the doctor's examination, and I kept it till March, when, as it was not paid for, I sent it back again. Some days after this, and long after the insured person had been notified that the receipt would be sent back for the last time to New York unless he paid for it soon, he called on me and wished thirty days' more time. I told him that I thought that the Equitable Life Assurance Society could not grant it. He then wished me to advance the money to the Society and take his note for the amount. This I declined to do; but I said to him if he would obtain a medical certificate of present good health I would try and get him the extension of time which he asked for. He became angry, said he would not do it, and went away abruptly; and the sad part of the story is that in three weeks he was dead! He was in the street on Wednesday and died on Sunday.

H. F. J.

☞ It is a noticeable event in the life of a ruptured person to find an appliance that will instantly relieve him from all pain and soon cure him permanently. The New Elastic Truss without metal springs retains the Rupture safely always. It is always worn night and day with the greatest ease, and soon effects a perfect cure. Sold at moderate prices, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

Exit Sherwood!

64 TO 67!

HE IS BEATEN BY THREE VOTES.

Meeting of the County Convention—Large Attendance and a Lively Session—The Contest is Sharp from First to Last, but Results in the Defeat of the Sherwood Party.

The Republican County Convention assembled Tuesday A. M. at Lyceum Hall, and was called to order by the Rev. R. McCune, who read the call for the Convention.

Mr. Kent nominated Gen. C. W. Hill as temporary chairman. Elected without opposition.

Mr. Alex. Reed moved that Rev. Robert McCune act as Secretary. Elected without opposition.

Mr. Everett moved that a committee of five be appointed as a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Reed moved to amend, by making it one member from each ward and precinct, and leaving the selection to each delegation. Carried, as was also the original motion.

The delegation then proceeded to select the committee, with the following result:

First Ward—F. B. Dodge.
Second Ward—I. N. Hathaway.
Third Ward—J. K Hamilton.
Fourth Ward—Guido Marx.
Fifth Ward—G. P. Rogers.
Sixth Ward—M. T. Huntley.
Seventh Ward—B. H. Hitchcock.
Eighth Ward—E. B. Hall.
Township—
Adams—1st Precint.—J. G. Rubins.
" 2d Precinct.—Ed. L. Jones.
Manhattan—Jas. T. McNutt.
Monclova—John B. Holloway.
Oregon—No delegate.
Providence—M. Ness.
Richfield—W. R. Cole.
Spencer—Lucas Raab.
Swanton—B. G. Glee.
Springfield—Chas. B. Holcom.
Sylvania—Wm. B. Warren.
Washington—John Raaden.
Waterville—James Marston.
Waynesfield—Jas. F. Allen.
Whitehouse—Isaac Kent.
Maumee—1st Ward—L. E. Clark.
" 2d Ward—Wm. Bates.
" 3d Ward—James M. Walcott.

A discussion ensued as to the question of appointing a member from Oregon and the admission. There had been no caucus held in that township or Spencer, and it was a question whether they were entitled to representation; it was decided, at last, to refer the matter to the Committee on Credentials, which was instructed to report what townships were entitled to representation.

Mr. John W. Kerr moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to be styled a Committee on Permanent Organization. Carried.

A similar motion was carried to appoint a committee of five on Rules and Order of Business.

It was moved that the Convention take a recess until two o'clock. This was opposed by Mr. Warren and Judge Austin, the first on the ground that the country delegates wanted to go away on the early trains, which they could not do if the business of the Convention was protracted until late in the afternoon.

The Chairman announced the committees to consist as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

John Kerr, of Monclova.
E. E. Stuart, Toledo.
John Poucher, Sylvania.
Geo. W. Reynolds, Maumee.
V. H. Ketcham, Toledo.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

G. W. Everett, Toledo.
Benjamin Mallett, Washington.
E. Welch, Richfield.
Guido Marx, Toledo.
W. H. Huling, Sylvania.

Mr. Kent renewed his motion for a recess until 1:30 o'clock. Lost.

Several motions were made fixing the time of recess, all were lost, and the Convention decided to continue its session until its business was completed.

Mr. Guido Marx was found to be on two committees, and the Chairman took him from that on Rules and Permant Oorganization, and substituted Harvey Kellogg for him.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report:

For Permanent Chairman—Gen. C. W. Hill.

For Secretary—Rev. Robert McCune.

For Assistant Secretary—John B. Holloway, of Monclova.

The report was adopted, but it occurred to the President that this action was premature, since the Committee on Credentials had not yet reported, and it was decided that the action of the Convention in adopting the report should be set aside.

The session of the Committee on Credentials was a protracted one, it having to decide the claims of the rival delegates from the Eighth Ward, and from Oregon and Spencer townships. The Committee returned at 12:45, and made the following report of delegates entitled to seats:

Adams Twp., 1st precinct—J. B. Robinson, H. Kellogg, S. W. Cass.

Adams Twp., 2d precinct—Major E. L. Jones, John B. Marston, Dr. W. Morlock.

Manhattan—James D. McNutt, Samuel Jacobs, Harrison Haines, S. L. Latshaw.

Monclova—John Weible, W. W. Coder, J. W. Kerr, J. P. Holloway.

Oregon—No delegation.

Providence—Michael Neys, Lewis Crosby, Levi Roach.

Richfield—W. R. Cole, Elias Welch, Wm. Beverley.

Spencer—No delegation.

Springfield—C. B. Holloway, A. D. Gum, G. W. Holloway.

Swanton—W. A. Scott, B. G. Geer.

Sylvania—Isaac Yewrpe, W. B. Warren, W. H. Huling, N. C. Scott, John Poucher.

Washington—Benjamin Mallett, Ed. Upton, John Baaden, Charles Kent.

Waterville—James Shoemaker, James Marston.

Waynesville—J. F. Allen, G. W. Reynolds.

White House—Isaac Kent, Wm. Brown.

Maumee, 1st Ward—H. G. Norton, L. E. Clark, J. McDonald.

Maumee, 2d Ward—William Bates, D. H. Perrin, George Blake.

Maumee, 3d Ward—J. M. Wolcott, Smith Gilbert.

TOLEDO.

First Ward.—C. L. Luce, C. W. Hill, W. S. Thurston, V. G. Emmick, F. B. Dodge, L. F. Hubbard, M. W. Hubbell, E. E. Stewart, J. T. Greer, B. B. Barney, D. W. Gibbs.

Second Ward.—E. Bateman, D. C. Baldwin, E. H. Van Hoesen, C. W. Everett, Richard Waite, A. H. Newcomb, I. N. Hathaway, John Corlett, Geo. Stetter, J. W. Walterhouse, Theo. Klemm, Geo. B. Brown.

Third Ward.—W. T. Ridenour, C. H. Roff, Franklin Hubbard, W. C. Earl, A. B. Waite, S. M. Owens, D. P. Chamberlin, Phil. Welker, J. E. Morehouse, J. A. Tenny, D. R. Austin, W. W. Alcott, J. A. Waite, Gotleib Pfleck, J. K. Hamilton, Adolph Brand.

Fourth Ward.—Guido Marx, Col. L. F. Lytle, Chas. Vilhauer, Geo. H. Bailey, J. W. Toulerton, P. Huberick, H. G. Neubert, Geo. Brenner, H. Thacher.

Fifth Ward.—G. W. Rogers, A. B. Cole, J. R. Swigart, J. H. Hargrove, J. J. Baird, Wm. Babington, C. D. Woodruff, J. W. Heupel, Wm. Cuddy, Chas. Sawyer.

Sixth Ward.—F. P. Wilson, Edward Woodruff, M. T. Huntley, Horace Pierce.

Seventh Ward.—V. H. Ketcham, Geo. Emerson, Lewis Riebel, B. H. Hitchcock, S. B. Wood, W. J. Meyer, J. Kininger, N. M. Merickal, T. S. Page, D. A. Curtis.

Eighth Ward.—Alex. Reed, E. B. Hall, Wm. H. Dyer, James W. Gould, J. D. Ford.

Eighth Ward.—Paul Benz, J. W. Gould, E. Riebers, Lloyd Davis.

Adams Township—Second Precinct.—E. L. Jones, J. B. Masters, Dr. William Morlock.

The Committee on Credentials reported, and their report was adopted.

A prolonged discussion followed on the question of admitting Lucas Raab and Alonzo Fairchilds as delegates from Spencer township, and Mr. Messer, from Oregon. Messrs. Scott, Reed, Austin and others spoke in favor of such admission, and H. G. Pierce and others against it. A vote *viva voce* was taken, but the parties were so nearly balanced that the President declined to decide.

It was then agreed, upon motion of Major Swigart, to call the roll of the delegates present, though this was protested against by the members from the Second and sixth Wards, who had not full delegations present, and could not, therefore, cast the full strength of their vote.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll. When the Secretary came to the Second Ward, the first man called tried to vote the delegation as a mass of twelve against the admission, but the Secretary proceeded to call the role one by one, a proceeding which lost the Ward three votes, as there were but nine delegates present.

The first and Second Wards all voted against the admission. The first man on the Third Ward list voted aye, and was rewarded with a round of applause by the Sherwood men. The call resulted in favor of the admission. Ayes, 62; nays, 57. The result was received with cheers.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then adopted.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business reported that the parliamentary rules usually governing these bodies shall also govern this. That the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Report of Committee on Credentials.
2. Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.
3. Selection of delegates to the State Convention.
4. Selection of delegates to the Congressional Convention.

That said delegates to said conventions shall be selected by a committee composed of one from each voting precinct, appointed by the members thereof; that said committee shall report to the Convention the names of said delegates for the action of the Convention.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. Earl offered a resolution authorizing every delegation to cast the full vote of the delegates accredited to this Convention. Adopted.

The Convention proceeded to elect a committee to select delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, with the following result:

Adams twp., 1st Precinct—S. W. Cass.
Adams twp., 2d Precinct—J. B. Marston.
Manhattan—S. L. Latshaw.
Monclova—W. W. Coter.
Oregon—J. C. Messer.
Providence—M. Ness.
Richfield—W. R. Cole.
Spencer—A. Fairchilds.
Springfield—Geo. W. Holloway.
Swanton—W. A. Scott.
Sylvania—N. C. Scott.
Washington—Chas. Kent.
Watervill—Jas. Shunable.
Waynesfield—J. F. Allen.
Whitehouse—I. Kent.
Maumee, 1st Ward—H. G. Norton.
Maumee, 2d Ward—V. H. Perrin.
Toledo—
1st Ward—C. Luce.
2d " —W. H. Van Hoosen.
3d " —D. R. Austin.
4th " —Guido Marx.
5th " —J. R. Swigart.
6th " —Ed. Woodruff.
7th " —V. H. Ketchum.
8th " —Alex. Reed.

Another squabble over a proposition to adjourn until after the committee could make its report followed, and after a number of motions were offered and rejected, it was finally decided to take a recess until half-past two o'clock.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The Convention did not re-assemble promptly at the hour named in the motion for a recess, it being understood that the Committee were still wrestling over the selection of the delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. The Committee was reported to be tied, the Sherwood men and the anti-Sherwood men being equally balanced, and when a Sherwood man was proposed as a delegate, the other side would vote him down, and *vice versa*.

Delegates to the State Convention:—Guido Marx, R. C. Thompson, Wm. Baker, Richard Waite, Charles Sawyer, J. A. Ford, W. R. Coleman, Stillman Brown, R. B. Mitchell, D. R. Austin, Charles Dodge. This portion of the report was then adopted by the Convention.

At length, at a quarter past three, the Committee filed into the room amid the applause of the now impatient Convention, which was then called to order by the President. The Committee made the following report:

DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

Adams twp., 1st Prec't—G. W. Norton.
Adams twp., 2d Prec't—Daniel Strayer.
Manhattan—Samuel Jacobs.
Monclova—Daniel Strayer.
Oregon—J. C. Messer.
Providence—M. Ness.
Richfield—Elias Wells.
Spencer—L. Raab.
Springfield—C. B. Holloway.
Swanton—B. T. Geer.
Sylvania—W. H. Huling.
Washington—Ed. Upton.
Waterville—H. H. Wakeman.
Waynesville—L. E. Clark.
Whitehouse — —
Maumee—1st Ward—J. McDonald.
" 2d " —Geo. H. Blake.
" 3d " — —
Toledo—1st Ward—W. S. Thurston.
" 2d " —John S. Doyle.
" 3d " —J. K. Hamilton.
" 4th " —John Toullerton.
" 5th " —J. R. Swigart.
" 6th " —F. P. Wilson.
" 7th " — —
" 8th " —Alex. Reed.

The delegates at large were as follows: E. E. Stewart, F. B Dodge, C. W. Everett, D. C. Baldwin, J. W. Walterhouse, Adolph Brand, D. P. Chamberlain, L. N. Owen, W. C. Earl, H. G. Neubert, Geo. Beemer, A. N. Creery, J. J. Baird, C. H. Eddy, B. H. Hitchcock, Louis Riebel.

MINORITY REPORT.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report Mr. Van Hoesen proceeded to read the following minority report of a list of delegates:

L. F. Lyttle, J. B. Marston, Horace Thacher, B. H. Hitchcock, L. Raber, E. Woodruff, Chas. Kent, Wm. B. Warren, G. W. Norton, R. B. Mitchell, V. H. Ketcham, Chas. Bond, J. Walterhouse, S. W. Cass, E. L. Jones, A. W. Maddocks, C. B. Holloway, W. H. Huling, Edward Upton, H. H. Wakeman, J. H. Stadder, W. S. Thurston, Geo. H Blake, John H. Doyle, John Toullerton, O. Klemm, T. P. Wilson, Geo. Emerson, J. W. Gould, Jona. Wynne, E. E. Stewart, F. B. Dodge, C. L. Luce, C. W. Everett, D. C. Baldwin, E. H. Van Hoesen, M. Nearing, Henry Merrill, I. P. Pugsley, A. E. Macomber.

This was followed by an animated discussion and a number of motions, several gentlemen claiming the floor at once. The Chair recognized Mr. Kent, who for the purpose of getting the matter fairly before the Convention, moved to substitute the minority report for that of the majority. This changed the discussion to one on parliamentary law, which lasted for some minutes. At last Major Swigart obtained the floor, and began speaking in favor of the majority report. He was called to order several times, and at last shaped his remarks so that he could be allowed to continue. He made a short speech in support of the majority report, and denounced the spirit of unfairness which characterized some of the delegates.

Mr. Kent replied. He thought the claim of the last speaker to fairness was hardly consistent in his course in crushing out all the anti-Sherwood men in the delegation from the Fifth Ward. He knew how much could be reliance could be placed in any professional politicians' claim for fairness. He spoke at some length in this vein, and closed by saying that if the people of Lucas county wanted Isaac R. Sherwood, it was all right, but if he were nominated it would be the death knell of the Republican party in Lucas county. For his part he did not propose, nor did his friends, to surrender over the Republican party to scheming politicians.

The Convention then proceeded to vote by precincts upon the motion to substitute the minority report for the majority. The result was as follows:

	Aye.	No.
Adams—1st Precinct	9	1
" 2d "	3	—
Manhattan	—	4
Monclova	—	4
Oregon	—	4
Providence	—	3
Richfield	—	3
Spencer	—	2
Springfield	3	
Swanton	—	2
Sylvania	5	—
Washington	4	—
Waynesfield	—	2
Waterville	2	—
Whitehouse	2	—
Maumee—1st Ward	—	3
" —2d Ward	2	—
" —3d Ward	1	1
Toledo—1st Ward	11	—
" —2d Ward	11	1
" —3d Ward	1	15
" —4th Ward	4	5
" —5th Ward	—	10
" —6th Ward	4	—
" —7th Ward	10	—
" —8th Ward	1	4
	67	64

Ayes, 67; Nays, 64.

The result was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, in the midst of which Mr. Kent arose and moved an adjournment. This was carried by a storm of applause like the first, and the meeting then broke up.

HARVEST HOME.

Grange Movement in Wood County—Grand Picnic at Bowling Green—Over 3,000 Persons with 450 Vehicles, in Attendance—Music, Banners, &c.

[Special Correspondence Toledo BLADE.]

The "Harvest Home" of our Wood county Grangers has been anticipated for some weeks past, and various have been the prognostications concerning it. Some parties anticipated a failure, others a farce, but no one really expected to witness the successful demonstration which the Grangers have exhibited to-day.

The morning dawned unpropitiously. Dark clouds, threatening rain, appeared in the southwest, and about six o'clock rain began to fall plentifully. The friends of the Grangers looked on matters rather gloomily, but about eight o'clock the rain subsided, and the shining face of "Old Sol" dissipated their gloom.

Soon the inspiring melody of the renowned "Maumee Band" was heard in the advance, and then, one after another, the Grangers, with their families and friends, began to arrive in rapid succession, until the streets of the village were literally crowded.

The most notable processions entering Bowling Green were those from the south, by the Portage road, consisting of 75 vehicles, with flags floating in the breeze and banners held aloft; and also that from the west, with 45 vehicles. Their flags and banners attracted very much attention. The mottoes "Faith, Hope and Charity," "United We Stand," "Plough Deep," and sundry other devices were emblazoned on their banners.

PROGRAMME.

The first part of the programme was the procession, headed by the Maumee band, in which the members of the order, decorated with their regalia, marched with their families from the Court House to the Fair Grounds.

The procession was of great length, comprising over one thousand persons, who, with music, flags and banners, made a fine display.

On arriving at the Fair Grounds it was manifest that there were nearly five hundred vehicles and over three thousand persons assembled. In fact, it was the largest assemblage that has ever congregated at Bowling Green.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Edwin Tuller, of Washington township, who addressed the audience in a short but highly interesting speech, in which the objects and purposes of the order were stated, after which the Judge tendered a hearty invitation to all of their friends to participate in their hospitalities.

THE DINNER.

The dinner was such as the good ladies on the farm can only get up. Chickens, turkeys, hams, beef, mutton, in fact all kinds of meats were there in profusion. Pies, cakes, and all sorts of nice things were provided in quantities, surpassing the gastronomic capacity of all who were present. Dinner being over, the meeting was again called to order, when the Maumee and the Waterville bands discoursed strains of sweet music in succession.

The music of the bands was followed by that of the choir, led by Miss Anna Shannon, at the organ. The songs were those of the Grange, which were artistically and ably rendered in music by Miss Shannon and the choir.

Next in order came the address of the Grand Master of the Ohio State Grange, who announced and illustrated THE PROGRESS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

Mr. Ellis stated that the success which had attended the Grange movement in Wood county was characteristic of its operations throughout the nation. The Pioneer Grange was organized by him on the 18th of September last—something over ten months ago. Since then there has been fourteen others organized, which present an aggregate membership of over five hundred.

In the State of Ohio, there are about 1,000 Granges established, with an estimated membership of nearly 60,000, while in the several States of the Union there are over 20,000 Granges, which represent 1,300,000 persons, so rapidly has the order increased. Like the cloud which at first was small and insignificant as the human had, it has steadily expanded until it almost covers the social horizon, and the practical benefits it has already diffused, are only the precursors of still greater blessings.

Its objects, as very aptly stated by the Grand Master, are to develop a higher and a more advanced social and scientific development among the Patrons of Husbandry and their families, and, by organization and discipline, impart unity of action, so that as *producers*, and as citizens, they may occupy that position in the business of life, and in the *body politic*, to which their numbers and their important interests entitle them.

Their objects are not to meddle with party politics, nor to place candidates of their number in the political field, but, as very forcibly observed by the Grand Master, their purpose as citizens will be to veto *place hunters*, salary grabbers, land grabbers, lobby men, and all other classes of State and National corruptionists. They will as private citizens endeavor to secure honest and competent men for official positions; in fact, they propose to support *men whom the office seeks, rather than such as are office seekers*.

The members of the Grange were earnestly urged to attain that standard of social, mental and scientific culture which may qualify them to obtain better results on the farm, and prepare them for the proper performance of such duties in the State and Nation, as may from time to time devolve upon them.

Mr. Ellis' remarks were eminently practical, and were forcibly and pertinently addressed to the judgment and conscience of all who listened to him.

Under such teaching and with such privileges and policy we may not be surprised at the success of the Order.

It addresses the intellect and the interests of the farmers, as producers, as social beings, as citizens and as the heads of families. Such motives form the highest incentives to persevering action. Those, therefore, who prognosticate the decline of the order, do not consider its inspiring motive. It will be found that the work which it has undertaken, will be carried on successfully.

Bowling Green, August 5. S. H. C.

* * *

North Western Ohio.—We desire to call the attention of our readers in this part of the State, to the advertisement in another column of Stebbins' new Map of North Western Ohio, and Township Map of the State on the same sheet. Mr. Stebbins' well-known Maps of Ohio sustain a high reputation for accuracy and completeness, and this new map is all that is claimed for it, and well worthy the patronage of all who need (and who does not), a good map of Ohio, and especially of the North Western portion of the State.

So highly do we regard this Map, that we have made arrangements with Mr. Stebbins to supply us for a premium to our subscribers, and we will send a copy of the Weekly Blade for one year and this map, to any address for $3.50.

* * *

Pic-Nic in Fulton County.—The Blade returns its sincere thanks to the Managing Committee of the Fulton Township Union Church, for a very cordial invitation to a grand "inter-county" pic-nic, on the 20th of August next. It is desired by the managers to bring together on this occasion all Sabbath Schools of Henry, Lucas and Fulton counties, as far as possible, together with all persons interested in the Sabbath School cause. Good speakers and good music will be in attendance, and we sincerely trust that our friends may enjoy a delightful re-union. Further particulars regarding the pic-nic can be found in the announcement of the Managing Committee, which we publish elsewhere.

The New Judiciary.

The New Constitution will weaken and degrade the Judiciary. It can have no no other effect upon the inferior Courts. Time was, when a lawyer deemed himself honored by Judicial position in Ohio. Honor was part of his compensation. Little honor now lingers round an office which the abler members of the profession refuse. Under the New Constitution, the State is to swarm with Judges, and the little honor left must be distributed among them.

The Circuit Court is another name for the District Court. Twenty-one Circuit Judges are as useless as it will be burdensome for the people to support them. "It is believed that the Circuit Court may become in all respects, except in authority, the equal of the Supreme Court." We are of a different opinion. The men to give it such character aspire to the highest judicial position of the State, and will not serve in an inferior capacity. It will be composed of the same kind of men who have held the District Court for the past three years. It will have no more time to do the work, for it is designed that it will have more work to do. It will do like work in a like manner. How can it be more satisfactory? It is a poor substitute for the District Court, as it ought to be under the present Constitution—one *Supreme* Judge and two *disinterested* Common Pleas Judges But the effect of the New Constitution will be more keenly felt in the Common Pleas Court. Our ideas are well expressed in the words of Hon Joseph M. Root, a prominent member of the late Constitutional Convention: "The Courts of Common Pleas would, under the proposed new judicial system, as they do under the present, have original jurisdiction of almost all important causes. Therein most actions would have to be commenced, but few of them would be finally determined there. Indeed, nearly all would, after a trial and judgment, be taken up to the Circuit Court by the defeated party on appeal or petition in error. Even trials in Common Pleas would often be mere matters of form or maneuvers by one party to make his adversary show his hand, and the judgment would be deemed of very slight account; as, let it be for whichever party it might, each would be beforehand resolved and prepared to take the cause up in one way or another, if the judgment should be against him, and the Judge could not fail to understand that his Court was regarded as a mere stepping-stone over which the parties would tread to reach a higher tribunal. How much respect could the public feel for such Courts? How, indeed, would a sensible, not to say a sensitive, Judge of such a Court regard his office? Who believes that, even with a round salary, a learned, honest and diligent lawyer could often be got to take such a Judgeship?" Thus are the District and Common Pleas Courts to be weakened and degraded by driving from the former the Supreme Judge, who gives it the greatest confidence and respect, and from the latter the men who will no longer adorn it, when it becomes what the Convention struggled long to prevent—"a mere County Court."

Experience teaches that no *nisi prius* Court is so perfect as that directed and controlled by one competent mind. A jury of twelve men compromise on a verdict from which the honest judgment of one man would shrink. Judges, too, are but men. What safety in a decision for which no one feels responsible? Divide the responsibility, and where does the responsibility rest? Not until the Supreme Court can review the decision of one who feels that *his* character goes with it, are we to expect that care and deliberation that satisfies litigants. One Judge may dispel doubts, dissenting Judges create them. Three able Judges for two weeks presided at Cleveland over a jury engaged in the trial of a will case. The profession regarded it as a farce. Any one of the three would have given equal satisfaction. There should be no jury trials in an intermediate Court. Cases in equity are determined by one Judge as well as three. Cases of delay one Judge will recognize as quickly as three. All cases of doubt, of sufficient importance, will find their way to the Supreme Court, no matter how the inferior court may be constituted. More than one Judge in any court, but a court of last resort, is an unnecessary appendage.

If it was possible for the Supreme Court to dispose of all cases direct from the Common Pleas, there would be no necessity for an intermediate Cour. But the fact being otherwise, the necessity exists. The legal business of the State demands *two* Supreme Courts. The new Constitution provides them the first three years and every two years in ten. If we must have them a part of the time, why not the whole? There is little danger of conflicting decisions. Each Court will be advised of the action of the other, and a principle settled by one will be authority to the other.

Instead of the Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts of the New Constitution, with its *twenty-six* Judges, we propose the election of ten Supreme Judges by the electors of the State, one to hold a Supreme Court in each county at least twice a year; the same judges to constitute two Supreme Courts for the State, of five judges each, a majority of whom to be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision; no judge to sit in the Supreme Court of the State to review a decision made by him in the Supreme Court of a county; continue the present Supreme Judges in office for three years to aid in disposing of the cases already accumulated, as proposed by the New Constitution, with the same power to hold Supreme Courts in the counties.

Any judicial system, however perfect, will be a failure, if it lacks competent men to administer it. Invite the best legal talent of the State to these positions by adequate salaries. The importance of this tribunal of last resort cannot be overestimated. It passes upon the constitutionality of the laws enacted by a coordinate branch of the Government, and gives a meaning to the laws they leave in doubt. It settles principles that bind three millions of people. It is the final arbiter of our rights. It gives or takes our lives, our liberties and our property. Inferior courts may err—here they are set aright. Should a great State quibble as to the price it pays for men so qualified? Shall she longer hesitate to enter into competition with monied corporations for the services of her ablest men? Such men will honor the State, and carry her fame into every common law court of the world. We propose, in addition to the present salary, each judge shall receive ten dollars for each day occupied by him at Court. The ten dollars a day will pay his hotel bills and traveling expenses, and leave a margin to induce him to tarry until his work is finished. The State can well afford to pay a double salary to one who will do the same work better than two. The *ten* judges will be compensated at one-half the cost of *twenty six!*

Defeat the new Constitution, and this system, or a better one, may be submitted to the people through the present Legislature.

* * *

☞ The Republicans of Michigan hold their State Convention at Lansing on the 26th inst.

* * *

A Good Chance.—Elsewhere will be found an advantageous offer to those who wish to subscribe to the Weekly Blade, Locke's Monthly, or the American Farm Journal, to obtain in addition Stebbins' "New Map of Ohio, and Section of Map of Northwestern Ohio," at very reduced prices. Of the merits of this admirable map we have heretofore spoken at some length.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Six of the Lenk's Hill "Crooks" Captured at Hudson, Mich., and Sent to the House of Correction.

It seems more than probable that a portion at least of the gentry who occupied the house at the corner of Lafayette street and Collingwood avenue, have been placed in a position to serve the community. The Adrian *Times* says:

The village of Hudson, on Wednesday night, received unenviable accessions to her population in the shape of seven vagrants, who rode into town in the fragrant interior of a stock car attached to a freight train, which passed through on its way west. Arrived at Hudson, these worthies broke into the Railroad barn, and there passed the greater portion of the night. Toward morning they got out and secreted themselves in the wood-piles adjacent to the station, probably intending to start out during the day and lay plans for raids in that vicinity. But their nicely concocted plans were brought to grief by the action of the Station Agent, who made complaint against them before Justice Hiller, and warrants were issued for their arrest, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Pease. The officer, with his accustomed promptness, at once took measures to

BAG THE WHOLE PARTY.

He procured assistance and surrounded the wood piles, and succeeded in securing six out of the seven tramps, and he marched the party before Justice Hiller. Here they gave their names and residences as follows: Harry Chase, George D. Boyd, H. Blanchard, Boston; Charles Weber, New York; Thomas Halpin, Philadelphia; Charles H. Halstead, Chicago. They claimed to have taken the train at Toledo, and to be on their way to Chicago, where they claimed to have reason to believe that work was plenty. But they did not explain why, if on their way to Chicago, they stopped off at Hudson.

THEIR BAGGAGE

was of the variety affected by the late lamented Mike Walsh, M. C., from New York. It is related of him that on his arrival at Washington, and having entered his name on the hotel register, he was approached by the porter, as to what disposition should be made of his baggage. And then the representative of the Sixth Ward turned on that porter and roared—"Baggage! —— you, I stand in my baggage." So did these vagrants in Hudson. But one of them had a new pair of pants under the somewhat dilapidated pair he presented to the world, and in the pockets of Harry Chase, Thomas Halpin and Charles A. Halstead were found a fine assortment of bent wires, false keys and other appliances for house-breaking. They were all young men, none being more than 24 years of age, and some were not more than 18. They were found guilty of vagrancy, and sentenced to serve a term of 61 days in the Detroit House of Correction.

LODGED IN JAIL.

Officer Pease, with an assistant, brought his prisoners to this city on Sunday night and lodged them in jail taking them Monday morning to Detroit. The party formed an interesting procession, the prisoners being handcuffed together, as they marched from the jail to the depot. By the way, the resources of Hudson, in the line of handcuffs, were not equal to this emergency, and Officer Pease telegraphed here for a fresh supply of bracelets yesterday.

* * *

A Valuable Improvement.—For some time past, Mr. J. S. Davis, Superintendent of the Toledo Agricultural Works, has been engaged in perfecting an invention which is intended to be used as an improvement on the Sulky Mower and Reaper. This invention has at last been tested, and is pronounced a complete success. It places the Sulky in a better light than ever before, and it is now one of the best, if not the very best mower and reaper that is made. The improvement spoken of is a balancing appliance, by which the weight of the driver is made to counteract the weight of the cutting apparatus and pressure upon the shoe and outer wheel of the cutting bar, which reduces the side draft very much. At a recent test, the experiment worked like a charm.

Pic-Nic Festival in Fulton County.

Editor Blade:—The third annual Pic-Nic of the Union Church Sabbath School will be held on their Pic nic ground, at the Fulton Union Church, in Fulton township, on Thursday, August 20th, 1874. All the Sabbath Schools in Fulton, Henry and Lucas counties, are respectfully invited to attend. Come one, come all, that are friendly to the Sabbath School cause. Our Pic-nic grounds are the best in Fulton county, and no pains will be spared by the Managing Committee to make this the best Pic-nic ever held in Fulton county. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance from Toledo, Napoleon, Bryan, Wauseon and Delta. The Wauseon and Delta Cornet bands are expected to be present; also, the Delta Fire Company will be out in full uniform.

JOHN FLICKINGER,
Chairman Managing Committee.

LUCAS COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S
ANNUAL EXCURSION
—TO—
PUT-IN-BAY AND KELLEY'S ISLAND,
—ON THE—
STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1874.

This will afford a delightful opportunity for all to visit the Island and take their families. Tickets for round trip, $1.

Men Always Admire

a pretty, well-shod foot. By all means buy ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. They wear longer and never have ragged soles. They cost no more. A dark line shows where the enamel is cut around the sole.

Youth and Men—Suffering from Bad Habits and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. Abbey, Buffalo N. Y.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth

are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The Sozodont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Spalding's Glue is useful in every house.

☞ Did you ever see a child that did not have holes through the toes of its shoes. If you did they were protected by SILVER TIPPS. They never wear through at the toe. Try them.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'
NEW MAP OF OHIO,
—AND A—
Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio.

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2.50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

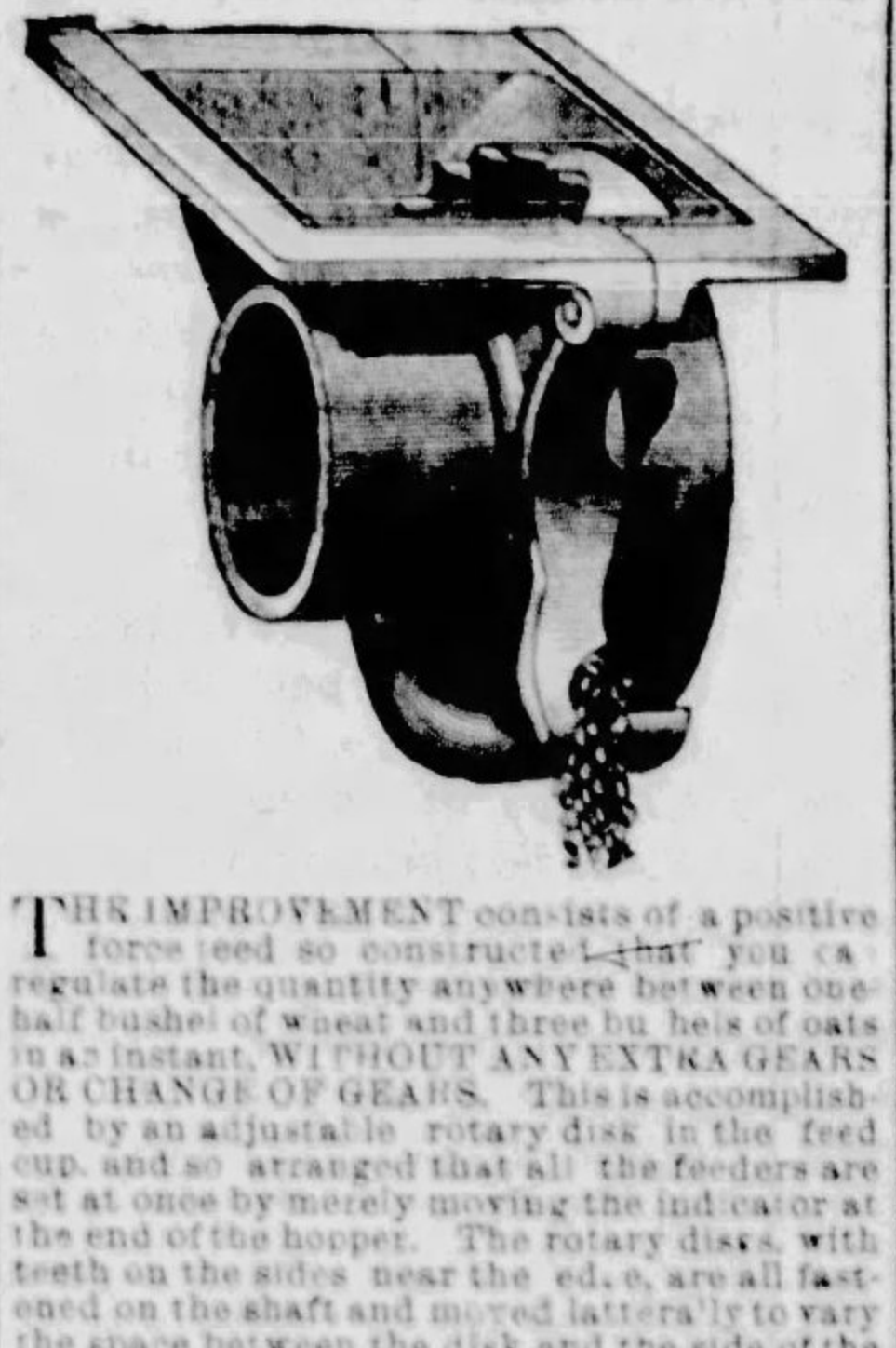
The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

Improved Buckeye
FORCED-FEED GRAIN DRILL!

NO CHANGE OF GEARS.

The following Cut represents our New Feed.



THE IMPROVEMENT consists of a positive force feed so constructed that you can regulate the quantity anywhere between one-half bushel of wheat and three bushels of oats in an instant, WITHOUT ANY EXTRA GEARS OR CHANGE OF GEARS. This is accomplished by an adjustable rotary disk in the feed cup, and so arranged that all the feeders are set at once by merely moving the indicator at the end of the hopper. The rotary discs, with teeth on the sides near the edge, are all fastened on the shaft and moved laterally to vary the space between the disk and the side of the feed cup, which varies the flow of seed as may be required. From the fact that they are all fastened on the same shaft, when one is moved they are all moved—consequently the change is uniform in all the feeders. You need not change a peck at once, but can vary as little as you please—even a pint, or less if you desire. The feeder is so plain and simple that we think no farmer can fail to understand and appreciate its advantages. It is just what farmers have been wanting, and just what manufacturers have been trying to make—something that can be adjusted instantly without change of gears.

What Farmers Say of It.

Every one who sees it gives expressions like the following: "That's it;" "You have got it now;" "Just what we want;" "We are tired of carrying so many gears, and then have to make change of a peck at once;" "This just suits me, and I must have it;" "It is so easily regulated—I can vary just as little as I please;" "Anybody can set this without making a mistake;" "I never saw anything feed as even as this, just as regular as a stream of water;" "See! it will sow anything—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Flax Seed, Peas, Beans, Corn, Timothy and Clover Seed—and then it does it so nicely! it certainly does beat them all;" "There is some satisfaction in using such a Drill." Such are the expressions which farmers make when they see the Feed—and they are not mistaken.

We ask you to examine it, and we feel confident that you will be suited. There are many other valuable improvements on the Buckeye not found on any other Drill.

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.
ARBUCKLE & RYAN, Gen'l Agents,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Coming to Toledo!

OLD
John Robinson,
AND HIS MAMMOTH SHOW,

Now on his 57th Grand Annual Tour of Triumph and Princely Ovations, will VISIT

Toledo, Friday, Aug. 14, 1874,

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Giving Two Grand Exhibitions—afternoon and evening. A few of the great living features in John Robinson's Big Show. A Great Monster Indian BLACK RHINOCEROUS, Mammoth Living SEA LIONS from the Pacific Ocean, the Largest Living AFRICAN OSTRICH in America, beautiful LABRADOR SEALS from the Arctic Ocean, and the rarest of them all,

A Live Giraffe, or Camel Leopard,

Which arrived four weeks ago in New York direct from Cape Town, Africa. All of which will positively be on exhibition,

Friday, August 14th,
IN TOLEDO.

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M., commencing at 2 and 8 P. M., corner of Franklin and Woodruff avenues.

N. B.—This is the first visit of Old John Robinson and his Big Show to Toledo in ten years, but he will prove to the public on FRIDAY, August 14th, that he has the finest and best Combined Menagerie and Circus in the World. Old John asks you to visit his exhibition, and after you have witnessed all, it challenges your criticism.

ADMISSION—50 cents; Children under nine years of age, 25 cents.

Every Family in Northwestern Ohio
SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF
Stebbins' New Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio.

Embracing the Counties of Williams, Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Wood, Henry, Defiance, Putnam, Paulding, Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, Allen, Van Wert, and Portions of Erie, Huron and Richland.

On a scale large enough to show the ORIGINAL SURVEYS, SECTIONS and their NUMBERS, TURNPIKES, and PRINCIPAL COMMON ROADS, STREAMS, RAILROADS, STATIONS, and POST VILLAGES; in short, *so complete* are the details, that any *farm* in the Counties named, can be definitely located, and for all *practical purposes*, this Map is as good as the various County Maps now published at Ten Dollars per copy.

This Map also shows the correct location of Put-in-Bay, Kelley's, and other Famous Islands in the Western part of Lake Erie.

In addition, there is on the same sheet an elaborate TOWNSHIP, RAILROAD and POST VILLAGE MAP OF THE ENTIRE STATE OF OHIO.

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It enables the children to obtain a *correct knowledge of their own Township, County and Surrounding Counties*, and lastly, of *their own State*, without which, *their knowledge of Geography* is lamentably deficient and useless.

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

Opium and Morphine Habit Cured—By a former sufferer. Send stamp for Treatise on the Habit, to W. B. Squire, M. D., Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

CLEVELAND FEMALE SEMINARY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, affords superior advantages in the English branches; Music—instrumental and Vocal; Modern Languages; Drawing and Painting; with most careful attention to the health, social culture, mental and moral improvement. Send for Catalogue; or apply to S. N. SANFORD, President, or L. BUTTLES, Actuary, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLOW PARK SEMINARY.—A catalogue of this popular and flourishing Institution can be obtained by addressing the proprietor, DR. J. H. HESS, Westboro, Mass.

LOOK! LOOK!—Full instructions by which any person can master the great art of ventriloquism by a few hours practice. Sent by mail, post-paid for 25 cents. Address J. F. Jaggers, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Reliable Agents to sell Dr. A. W. Chase's latest and most valuable work entitled, "*Dr. Chase's Family Physician, Farrier, Bee-keeper and Second Receipt Book*," giving in *plain* language the cause, symptoms and treatment of diseases of persons, horses and cattle; instruction in training horses, bee-keeping, etc., with a very large number of *Entirely New Receipts* of great value to the people. In fact, the *People's Book*. *Sells at sight.* Needed in every household. *Liberal terms and exclusive territory given to agents.* Sample copies sent on receipt of retail price, $2. For terms address Chase Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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OF THE
Industrial Exhibition Company,
NEW YORK.
Authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York.
First Premium Drawing, Sept. 7, 1874.
Capital Premium $100,000
Bonds for sale and full information given by addressing
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS, 23 Park Row, N. Y.
Postoffice Drawer 29.
Hon. F. A. Alberger, Pres.
Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice-Pres.
Wm. C. Moore, Treas.
R. J. Todd, Sec'y.
Applications for Agencies Received.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
National Life Ins. Co.
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Chartered by Congress.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000.
JULY 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$ 20,324 95
U. S. Bonds (Market Value)	293,060 00
State & City Bonds (Market Value)	55,900 00
Loans secured by First Mortgage	2,448,547 69
Loans fully secured by Bonds and Stocks	61,187 80
Demand loans	108,951 19
Loans to Agents, fully secured	12,188 41
Loans secured by Policies	51,958 09
Commuted Commissions and Office Furniture	53,955 44
Accrued Interest	31,416 37
Premiums in course of Collection	105,778 28
Deferred Premiums (net)	103,108 90
Total Assets, July 1st, 1874	$3,366,888 22

LIABILITIES.

Total present Value of Policies in force	$2,018,784 00
Losses Reported but not Due	104,485 00
Total Liabilities July 1, 1874	$2,123,269 00
SURPLUS	$1,243,619 22

The surplus $1,243,619 is entirely for the security of policy-holders, being additional to the reinsurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate worth more than twice the face of the loans, amount to $2,448,547, a sum considerably in excess of the total liabilities of the Company.

The National and the Republic, although under the same management, have not been merged, and the preceding statement is the financial exhibit of the National alone.

The Low Rates, the Large Capital, the Definite Contract, and the Liberal Policies of the National, render it especially worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

Officers: John V. Farwell, President; L. D. Cortright and Paul Cornell, Vice Presidents; J. F. Crank, Secretary; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.

Branch Office, - Chicago, Ill.
157 to 163 LaSalle Street.
Where the business of the Company is transacted. AGENTS WANTED.

TWO GOLD MEDALS
Harder's Premium Railway Horse Power and Thresher and Cleaner, was awarded
THE FIRST PRIZE,
At Great National Trial, at Auburn, N. Y.
"BEST EVER MADE."
AWARDED THIS MACHINE.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell the NEW BOOK TELL IT ALL By Mrs. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City, for 25 years the wife of a Mormon High-Priest. Introduction by MRS. STOWE. [illegible] Over 4,000 sold [illegible] selling 15 to 25 a day. [illegible] Canvassing Book and whole Outfit Free, [illegible] Address Queen City Pub'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. [illegible]

AGENTS [illegible]

A WORD IN SEASON.

Do the Republicans of Toledo fully realize the importance of the duty devolving upon them? Have they reflected upon the fact that in a few days they must take action of vital moment to the interests of their city, by the selection of a man to represent them in the next Congress? Ordinarily, the fact that a combination of political tricksters was about to foist an unworthy man upon the party and the people, would be considered sufficient cause for action to defeat such a scheme; but in the present contest there is something of even greater moment than this to urge Republicans to attend caucuses and select delegates to the Congressional Convention. As we have hitherto remarked, the transportation policy of the General Government for the next half century, will probably be fixed by the Congress to be elected the coming fall. In that policy Toledo has a deep interest, and her citizens would be untrue to themselves did they not seek to protect their interests through a competent and trustworthy Representative in Congress.

It is well known that New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other points South of the great natural throughfare for the transportation of the surplus products of the West and Northwest to market, are seeking to obstruct said thoroughfare and open up new channels, circuitous routes, at enormous expense, for the diversion of trade to subserve the interests of the cities named and other points benefited thereby. New York wants a double track railroad to the Mississippi, with arms reaching out to points of trade not on the line, to gather up the rich treasures of the great West and pour them into her lap. Baltimore may be benefited by a ship canal under, or over, or around the mountains, through which the people of the West may be compelled to ship the bulk of their surplus products; and so we might continue the enumeration of projects designed to divert trade to enrich localities remote from a direct line.

To construct these transportation lines, the people of the West must pay their full share, and then they must pay an annual tribute to those for whose benefit said circuitous and comparatively expensive transportation routes are projected and constructed. While this would prove detrimental to the interests of the entire West and Northwest, it would be most disastrous to Toledo, since it could not fail to postpone the day or the greatest prosperity. This city is located at the farthest Western point on air-line water communication with Europe, and the advantage of such location, with the proper improvement of the route, cannot be overestimated. But a diversion of trade from this straight and natural channel to some artificial and circuitous thoroughfare, must prove disastrous to the interests of Toledo.

Since the next Congress will be called upon to determine this question, how important that Toledo and this Congressional district have a Representative who can be of special service to them. They want a man there who is familiar with the shipping interests of the great producing West, one who is familiar with the expenses attending transportation—the cost of carrying, the cost of storing, the cost of delays, and all the thousand-and-one influences surrounding this question of transportation. We believe that a full and fair understanding of all the facts bearing upon the subject will insure Government aid in opening up the St. Lawrence River route and in the permanent and ample improvement of the channel at the mouth of our Bay. The main facts, it is true—might be presented to Congress through a prepared address, but nothing is so effective as a competent and worthy Representative, on the spot, ready to answer any and all questions and prepared to present all facts required to insure intelligent action.

It is the duty of Toledo, and of this Congressional district, to rise above mere personal and local preferences, for the purpose of securing a valuable help in the time of need. Let honest, judicious men be selected as delegates to the Congressional Convention—men who have no bargains to make—men who understand the importance of the work entrusted to their care—and then let those men decide as to who can best represent the District in this crisis. The man thus selected would have no right to decline the responsibility, and such a nomination, for such a purpose, could not fail to receive the hearty endorsement of the people.

This work must be done at the caucuses—at the primary meetings. Once delegated by the people to a few, the power to control it cannot be recalled. If mere caucus manipulators and mousing politicians are permitted to control the caucus and select the delegates, we must expect the candidate to be unworthy of support. In ordinary times, what are styled ordinary men may answer very well to represent us in Congress; but when such interests are at stake, how important that the very strongest and best man should be selected. It matters not where he lives, but he should be a man capable of doing good service in the settlement of the transportation question.

* * *

The offices of this Government belong to the people, and with the people, and it is for them to say who they will have to represent them.—*Napoleon Signal.*

Just so. That is what the BLADE contends. But SHERWOOD does not so understand it. He thinks the offices are his private property, to be disposed of for his personal benefit, to the man who will do the largest amount of dirty work. Can the *Signal* be consistent with its own statements and favor the nomination of SHERWOOD?

* * *

☞ An effort will be made to nominate Dr. WOODWARD, of Bellevue, as the Democratic candidate against Hon. CHAS. FOSTER. What a hopeless job it must be for a Democrat to undertake to beat FOSTER.

* * *

☞ Those who have carefully examined the facts, state that the new constitution, if adopted, will make the State Senate hopelessly and irretrievably Democratic.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Congressional Convention meets in this city to-day Thursday. According to the apportionment of the Committee, the Convention will be composed of 113 delegates. Fifty-seven votes will be a majority. Lucas county will have 42 votes, fifteen less than a majority. Suppose that two-thirds of the Wood county delegates unite with those of Lucas, it will give fifty-six votes, one less than a majority. Ottawa county is entitled to eight votes, and it is believed that all of them will be against SHERWOOD, for leading Republicans of that county have advised him to withdraw. But suppose the county should give half its vote to SHERWOOD, four votes added to the 42 from Lucas and the 14 from Wood would give sixty votes against SHERWOOD—three more than a majority. It is probable that the delegations from Fulton, Henry and Williams will not be unanimous for SHERWOOD, and yet if such should be the case, he may be defeated. The result, as will be seen, depends upon Lucas county. Should the delegation from this county be unanimous against SHERWOOD, his defeat is certain. With this county divided, his nomination is probable.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Recently we published a letter, over the signature of "A Shipper," which attracted no little attention. The Board of Trade very properly appointed a committee to make such investigations as might be necessary to ascertain the facts and report to that body. By request of the committee we publish the following:

EDITOR BLADE:—In your paper of Tuesday, 28th July, a correspondent over signature of "A Shipper," makes general charges of corruption, fraud and dishonesty against the commission merchants of this city.

The commission men, together with other business interests, have an organization known as the Toledo Board of Trade, an association to promote and protect the business interests of the city, and, so far as possible, protect the honesty and integrity of its members. Article 8 of the By-Laws provides that "the Directors shall examine charges of misconduct in business affairs when preferred against members, and if the party charged shall be found guilty of serious violations of rules—of a breach of contract, of false or fictitious sales or purchases, or of any act contrary to honorable dealing, the same shall be reported to the association at the next daily meeting thereof, and such member shall be expelled."

It further provides that any member of the association who, from neglect or inability, fails to perform his engagements, shall, on complaint, be suspended until such engagements are fulfilled.

Therefore, our association, on reading the correspondence referred to, appointed a committee to investigate such charges, and the committee respectfully ask you to furnish the name and address of your correspondent, that such charges may be investigated, and, if true, corrected.

Respectfully yours,
A. L. BACKUS,
M. D. CARRINGTON,
C. A. KING,
Committee.

If any improper practices exit, the Board of Trade will undoubtedly discover and correct them. The character of the Committee appointed is a guarantee that the investigation will be searching and fairly conducted. Our correspondent, who is a responsible party, will doubtless be willing to give the Committee any facts in his possession, and we suppose the testimony of any other parties who may have knowledge of abuses, should any exist, will be received. The interest of the Board and the City alike demand a thorough investigation.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

Mayor JONES is in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, from which we are permitted to make the following extract. Surveyors are now on the line leading through Oak Harbor to this city, and will probably arrive here this week. Our citizens are familiar with the importance of this long line of Road through the rich coal and iron regions of the State, and certainly must feel a deep interest in the enterprise. It is confidently believed that the Road can be completed within two years. The following is an extract from Secretary COCHRAN's letter:

The Board of Directors of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company adjourned at Norwalk, on the 23d inst., to meet at Sandusky on Tuesday evening, August 11, 1874, to determine and locate their line westwardly from Lodi, in Medina county.

If Toledo wants a voice in this matter, and is interested in determining whether the Road shall first touch the lake at Huron or Sandusky, or whether it shall run direct from Norwalk or Milan, she should take prompt measures to be heard.

It is susceptible of proof, without much effort, that, as a coal, lumber, ore and general freight road, and in the matter of directness to tide-water through a large portion of Ohio not now accessible to you, this is one of the most important enterprises that ever invited Toledo attention and co-operation.

At a distance of 200 miles it puts you in direct commercial relations with a population of near 50,000 centering here, through a tier of counties in Ohio containing a population of 400,000, with 87 continuous miles of coal fields, reaching to within 113 miles of Toledo.

DON'T MISTAKE THE ISSUE.

Mr. SHERWOOD and the men who are endeavoring to force his re-nomination, seek to convey the impression that the BLADE is opposing him solely because he removed an efficient officer in the midst of his term of office, against the protests of the people interested in said office, and without a single charge having been preferred against the faithful officer. Bad as that is, and inconsistent as it is with the declared policy of the Republican party, even so gross an outrage might be overlooked. The BLADE's opposition to SHERWOOD is based upon still stronger grounds. It opposes him because he treats the Government offices which custom has placed at his disposal as his private property, to be sold for services in packing caucuses in his behalf. MCMAKEN was not only removed from the Toledo postoffice in the midst of his term, without the shadow of an excuse for such removal, but he was removed for the purpose of carrying out an agreement by which SHERWOOD disposed of the office for a stipulated amount of caucus and convention service. We don't believe the people are prepared to endorse that method of disposing of public offices by the re-nomination and re-election of SHERWOOD.

* * *

☞ The Perrysburg *Journal's* standard of Republicanism is the support of a corrupt use of the appointing power.

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

We are pleased to state that the County Commissioners of Huntington county, Indiana, have appropriated money sufficient to put the Indiana Canal in good order through their county. From Mr. SMITH the efficient Superintendent, we are advised that the canal will be in good boating condition as far south as Lafayette by the middle of August. This information will be hailed with joy by the shippers down the Wabash Valley, as it will enable them to move the great surplus of grain with promptness, and at a saving in cost of transportation. The product of grain in that part of Indiana traversed by this canal, is so great that the Railroads would probably be unable to move it with such promptness, in the absence of this canal, as to meet the wants of the shipper.

It is believed that the State of Indiana will, during the coming winter, enact some law or make provision to keep this canal in operation for the benefit of the farmers along the valley of the Wabash. Indiana pledged to Ohio, years ago, and she should see to it that something be done to protect the great interest our State has in her canal between here and the Indiana State Line.

* * *

☞ A correspondent of the Bowling Green *Sentinel* writes as follows in the last issue of that paper:

I have been slow to accept the charges made through the Toledo BLADE and other sources against Gen. I. R. Sherwood, and of his being the tool of a small ring of unscrupulous politicians at Toledo. But, as if to confirm every charge made, the good people of this county are visited by this same little ring of "caucus manipulators" this week, telling the Republicans of Wood county what they should do. In fact, they are engaged in the very honest calling of the "professional caucus packers," or in other words "fixing things up" so that this county shall be for Sherwood, whether they will or not. Among those engaged in this is Pat. Dowling, Postmaster at Toledo, who hunted down all postmasters and route agents, whom he thought could be made tools of—but to the credit of these men be it said that Pat. has very poor runners. He went away remarking that "it was d——d poor sledding in Wood county."

Last week the Custom and Court Houses at Toledo were represented—and last comes the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State who has come to renew the canvas commenced by him two years ago. He seems to be essentially necessary in a Congressional canvas.

When these "professionals" "strike" the "right man" they do not hesitate to say "hitch up your team and bring in a load of Sherwood men and send me your bill and I will see it paid," and if the man who canvassed along the line of the Dayton & Michigan Road denies the offer of money—we can name him and also the man and bring the proof.

The writer hereof has been a Sherwood man until this bold and disgraceful attempt by this Toledo ring to control the intelligent Republicans of Wood county.

* * *

☞ We are credibly informed that a prominent member of the Ring has been up in the Eighth Ward offering positions in the postoffice and holding out other inducements to secure help for SHERWOOD in the ward caucus. Similar efforts have been made in the Fourth, and probably in other wards. Can the Republicans of Toledo and this Congressional District be ruled in this manner?

* * *

☞ Do the Republicans of this Congressional district propose to place themselves on record as endorsing the doctrine that the Government offices in the district are the private property of the member of Congress, to be by him disposed of for caucus-packing or other corrupt purposes?

* * *

☞ Governor ALLEN, in his speech at the Dayton Soldiers' Home, fought the battles of the Mexican war o'er again; but he had little to say about "our late unpleasantness." The Governor is excusable. He Rip-Winkled soon after the Mexican war.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Wednesday Septembe 2d, 1874.

STATE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
COLUMBUS, O., July 29, A. D., 1874.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF OHIO.

Your Annual State Convention will be held at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, 1874, for the nomination of candidates for the following offices, viz:

Secretary of State,
Judge of the Supreme Court,
Commissioner of Common Schools,
Clerk of the Supreme Court,
Member of the Board of Public Works,

and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

The undersigned committee recommend that the meetings in the several counties for the selection of Delegates be held no later than Saturday, August 22d, 1874.

The basis of representation in the Convention will be one delegate for every four hundred votes cast for Gen. E. F. Noyes for Governor in 1873, and one additional Delegate for any fraction of two hundred votes and upward in each county.

The following table shows the vote for Governor in 1873, and the number of Delegates to which each county will be entitled, viz:

COUNTIES.	Votes for Noyes	Delegates.	COUNTIES.	Votes for Noyes	Delegates.
Adams	1,558	4	Lucas	2,201	11
Allen	1,755	4	Madison	1,631	4
Ashland	1,670	4	Mahoning	3,460	9
Ashtabula	2,940	7	Marion	1,240	3
Athens	2,576	6	Medina	2,027	5
Auglaize	553	2	Meigs	2,514	6
Belmont	3,614	9	Mercer	727	2
Brown	1,780	4	Miami	2,910	7
Butler	2,477	6	Monroe	734	2
Carroll	1,547	4	Montgomery	5,947	15
Champaign	2,311	6	Morgan	1,608	4
Clark	2,805	7	Morrow	1,617	4
Clermont	3,003	8	Muskingum	4,048	10
Clinton	2,283	6	Noble	1,641	4
Columbiana	3,091	8	Ottawa	772	2
Coshocton	1,845	5	Paulding	977	2
Crawford	1,292	3	Perry	1,680	4
Cuyahoga	8,245	21	Pickaway	1,583	4
Darke	2,108	4	Pike	1,191	3
Defiance	749	2	Portage	2,285	6
Delaware	2,195	5	Preble	2,154	5
Erie	1,998	5	Putnam	975	2
Fairfield	2,034	5	Richland	2,580	6
Fayette	1,889	5	Ross	3,144	8
Franklin	4,156	10	Sandusky	2,045	5
Fulton	1,417	4	Scioto	2,389	6
Gallia	2,229	6	Seneca	2,290	6
Geauga	1,662	4	Shelby	1,373	3
Greene	2,925	7	Stark	4,808	12
Guernsey	2,156	5	Summit	2,457	6
Hamilton	16,021	40	Trumbull	3,698	9
Hancock	1,794	5	Tuscarawas	2,690	7
Hardin	1,936	5	Union	1,856	5
Harrison	1,993	5	Van Wert	1,730	4
Henry	900	2	Vinton	1,215	3
Highland	2,861	7	Warren	3,200	8
Hocking	867	2	Washington	3,121	8
Holmes	910	2	Wayne	3,484	9
Huron	2,633	7	Williams	1,886	5
Jackson	1,905	5	Wood	2,078	5
Jefferson	3,013	8	Wyandot	1,364	3
Knox	2,108	5	Ohio Rep. Ass'on, Washington, D. C.	....	1
Lake	1,956	5	Ohio Voters' Union	....	1
Lawrence	2,734	7			
Licking	2,749	7			
Logan	1,842	5			
Lorain	3,505	9			
Total				213,897	535

The committee respectfully suggest the importance of a full delegation from each county in the Convention.

The importance of *thorough* local organization cannot be too strongly urged; nor can this great auxiliary to final success be too early attended to. In this connection, the committee would earnestly recommend that, where county committees have not already been selected, that at the county conventions to select delegates to the State Convention, the County Central and Executive Committees be appointed. The names of the officers and members of these committees, with the postoffice address of each, should be forwarded to the State Executive Committee at once.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. C. WALCUTT,
Chairman State Ex. Com.
RODNEY FOOS, Sec'y.

Reunion of Ohio Veterans.

At Dayton, O., July 30, the reunion of four veteran Ohio regiments at the Soldiers' Home, drew great crowds from the surrounding country. The city was full of people, and the largest crowd ever on the Home grounds in one day made an animated spectacle.

Governor Allen was escorted to the Home by a Committee of citizens, where he was welcomed with the Governor's salute from the battery and then introduced by Colonel Brown, Governor of the Home, to the people, by whom he was warmly received. He spoke some forty minutes. A large portion of the speech was patriotic in tone. Much of it was devoted to the war with Mexico, but the Rebellion was quietly skipped over—there being only one thin allusion made to it. The Governor was then conducted about the Home, which he heartily eulogized. He dined with the officers of the 94th regiment and in the evening returned to the city, where he was serenaded. He responded briefly and held a reception.

The reunion of the veterans was a sort of pic-nic, without any speech-making or foolishness, and was most pleasant.

The general impression derived from the Governor's speeches is that he is not insensible to the possibilities of his being a candidate for President.

Probably 10,000 strangers were in the city.

$2,000 GONE.

An Adroit Forger Defrauds one of our City Banks of $2,000.

Last Tuesday morning, a middle-aged, rather neatly-dressed business-looking man, wearing a tall white hat, with a "half-mourning" band, strolled into one of our banks, called for one of its officers by name, and when that official responded, presented him with a letter of introduction from an acquaintance in New York. The letter introduced to the cashier Mr. G. P. Ralli, a gentleman engaged in business in New York, who was about visiting Toledo on business purposes, and had made a deposit in a bank in New York, to be drawn against for his use. The letter closed with the statement that Mr. Ralli would require no credit facilities at the bank, and was signed by J. B. COLGATE & Co., a firm of brokers, doing business at No. 47 Wall street.

When the reading was finished, Mr. Ralli was shaken hands with, and invited into the bank parlors, where he sat down and talked business with various gentlemen connected with the institution. He handed to the cashier a certified draft for $8,000 on the Ninth National Bank of New York. This was drawn by Colgate & Co., in favor of Ralli. It had his endorsement upon the back, attested to by Colgate & Co., and the draft was accepted by the Ninth National. The stamp and signature of the latter seemed all right upon close inspection, the endorsement of Colgate and Ralli were regular, and the acceptance by the Ninth National made every thing look straight, and the officers of the bank accepted the draft readily, placing it to the credit of Mr. Ralli.

While this examination was being made, Mr. Ralli continued his conversation in regard to business in general in this city, and his own in particular. He said he had come on here to remain a little while, during the fall, perhaps, with the intention of operating rather heavily in produce of various kinds, partly on his own account, but more especially for large houses in New York. He proposed to open an account with the Bank, and keep a deposit there of several thousand dollars, of which the draft he now presented would be the first item. He would like to use a couple of thousand dollars on it that day, and if convenient would take it along now.

As Artemus Ward said of the man in black clothes, "he seemed as nice a man as ever lived," and just as full of business as he was nice. The bankers had no suspicions, or if they had his plausible story had quieted them, and when he came to the request for a couple of thousand to use that day, they did not hesitate, but responded with cheerful alacrity, "Certainly Mr. Ralli, fill out your check for the amount," and Mr. Ralli taking up a pen and a blank check, filled it out with careful business precision, paying due attention to seeing that the scroll and body of the check agreed, and signing his name in a manner that would bid defiance to forgers. He passed this into the paying teller, received $2,000 dollars in regular greenbacks, scanned the packages carefully to see they were all right, gave a nod to the teller on ascertaining they were so, tipped his white hat in half mourning to the other officers, and stepped out of the bank at a brisk business gait.

A short time afterward, a suspicion entered the mind of one of the officers that perhaps the thing might not be so correct as it appeared after all, and the suspicion grew in his mind until he determined to satisfy himself by a telegram to New York. The answer came back only too soon, and when it did, there was left no room for a doubt, but what the bank had been duped by a swindler of unusual skill and boldness. The Police were immediately notified, and a careful search was made for the fellow, but urgent business had called him away, and he was making use of the flying moments to put as great a distance between himself and Toledo, as it was possible for him to do.

Taken altogether, it is about as adroit a piece of forgery as was ever practiced upon a bank, and the swindler who planned and executed it is a leading artist in his profession. It was not alone the forgery, which is a miracle of perfect execution, but the planning is equally scientific and artistic. There was not a flaw anywhere which could give rise to suspicion, and, last of all, the man who successfully carried the plot out, possessed abilities of no common order.

* * *

CHANGE OF SUPERINTENDENTS.—Mr. DAVID EDWARDS, having resigned his position as Division Superintendent of the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit and Chicago & Canada Southern Railways, Mr. BRANDON MOZLEY has been appointed as his successor. Mr. EDWARDS has been a very popular Superintendent, and his many friends hope soon to see him filling some other important R. R. position.

Mr. MOZLEY was for some years connected with the General Ticket Department of the Michigan Central Railway, and for some months past has been connected with the Canada Southern Railway, at the General office in St. Thomas, Ontario. He is a gentleman of rife experience in all the departments of Railroading, and we know will add to the popularity already acquired by the new and popular Canada Southern route.

MATED FOR LIFE.—The following marriage licenses were issued this week:

Fritz Kohn to Frederika Rasnas.
Eugene E. Harrison to Ella L. Ricks.
Allen A. Harrison to Jessie R. Benskin.
Jefferson Vaughan to Edna Clark.
Samuel J. Dragon to Barbara Welsh.
Harrison B. Wool to Mary Savage.
James Leget to Mary Dahm.
Andrew Schwartz to Isabella Fackles.
William Lyons to Matilda Freund.
Charles Coventry to Josephine Benderiler.
Jacob Kagel to Caroline Kley.
George Hays to Ella Fallon.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CLERGY.—The issue of half-fare certificates to clergymen resident along the line of the T. W. & W. Railway, (discontinued at the close of 1873,) will be resumed August 1st. Clergymen desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should make application for tickets at the office of the General Passenger Ticket Agent.

BAGGAGE HANDLED.—From the Baggage Master of the Union Depot we obtained the following statement of the number of pieces of baggage handled at that depot for the month of July:

Lake Shore, 13,836 pieces.
Dayton & Michigan, 1,973 pieces.
Flint & Pere Marquette, 587 pieces.
Total, 16,396 pieces.

THE CAMP MEETING.

Notes of the Opening—Grounds—Gatherings—Prospects of the Meeting, &c.—First and Second Days.

LAKESIDE, July 29, 1874.

Your readers need not be informed in relation to previous matters further than to state that this is the second annual meeting held upon these grounds, and from the parties engaged in the enterprise and notices in the public public prints, this year was expected to be greatly in advance of the last. *Then* the grounds were new and rugged, access was difficult, and accommodations limited and indifferent.

THE ROUTE.

Starting from Toledo on the *Waite*, we arrived at the Islands and found the steamer *Ferris* at the dock, in readiness to transport all goers to Lake Side, arriving at 3 P. M. This is the pleasantest route for Toledo ones—but parties from the East and South can come in by hack from Port Clinton or by the *Ferris* from Sandusky.

THE GROUNDS AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

are enlarged and much improved in every way over last year, and it is thought they will be ample for all comers.

In addition to the former permanent cottages, there is a circle of commodious two-story tents, enclosing the entire auditorium. These, with the two boarding houses, have been erected by the committee. White private tents and cottages are seen here and there in almost every part of the grounds.

THE MEETING

was advertised to begin on the 28th—yesterday, commencing at 3 o'clock. We are somewhat disappointed at finding not so many people as we expected, and no religious service as yet held. Things were yet in a state of preparation. The first sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. T. H. Pearne, D. D. He is just from Round Lake, and has charge of the meeting and seems to understand his business.

To-day (Wednesday) matters are looking better. The day is delightful, and crowds of people have been coming almost constantly. The religious services opened with a prayer-meeting in the cloth tabernacle; it was one of much interest and power, and the whole atmosphere is being pervaded with the spirit of worship; and if this does not prove to be the best camp meeting by far ever held in Northern Ohio, many will go away sadly disappointed.

The sermons to-day were from Rev. H Fish, Rev. J. W. Buxton, and Chaplain Collier. I can say little about the programme for the future, except that the grounds will be dedicated on Saturday, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Missionary Secretary, officiating.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

and helpers are already here and coming. Drs. Hoyt and Nast, of Cincinnati; Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, of New York; Rev. A. Sites, Missionary to China. These and others who may "happen in," added to the very respectable representation of preachers from the two Conferences, will make an effective force. All things considered at this, the close of the second day, at Lake Side, the meetings can be said to be enjoyable and profitable, and the prospect is of increasing attendance and interest to the end.

Third Day.

LAKESIDE, July 30, 1874.

The weather continues delightful—all that could be desired for an out-door gathering.

Cottages are still going up; mattresses and furniture still coming to meet the demands of increasing numbers.

The congregation for public worship nearly fills the spacious auditorium, and in the interim of preaching, prayer meetings are held in three different places, to give opportunity to all; one of which is conducted in the German language.

Camp-meeting goers are here from every quarter of the State. One cottage we noticed labeled Memphis, Tenn.; also one from Indiana. The clergy is in force, and the pulpit performances are thus far largely in advance of last year.

Rev. W. G. Waters preached at 10½ a sermon of much power and more than usual thought and polish, followed by addresses by Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, from New York. They have been noted camp-meeting workers for nearly thirty years, making the subject of Christian purity a specialty. Mrs. P. is a very effective lady speaker, and her remarks, backed by a life of devotion and Christian humility, produced a marked impression.

The afternoon sermon was delivered by Rev. F. M. Searles, of Norwalk, to the largest audience yet assembled. Rev T. H. Wilson, of Kenton, preaches in the evening.

PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY, JULY 31.

Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Dr. Donaldson, followed by Dr. Watkins.
Childrens' meeting at 1½ P. M.
Dr. and Mrs. Palmer at 2½ P. M.
Dr. Nash (German) at 4½ P. M.
Dr. Rutledge, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, followed by E. Y. Warner, at 8 P. M.

SPIRIT OF THE MEETING.

It is said by those familiar with these meetings, that none ever began with better prospects and certainly the interest seems to be increasing with every coming together. I hear many regrets expressed that the Toledo churches thus far are not largely represented.

SALE OF LOTS.

Stepping into the business office, I found Messrs. Jacobs & Crondager busily engaged in making out titles for lots. The real estate business does not seem to be wholly confined to Toledo.

K. K. N.

SIMPLY FIENDISH.

A Young Lady's Sleeping Apartments Entered at Midnight by a Scoundrel, who Overpowers and Ravishes Her.

Wednesday's Adrian *Press* gives an account of a horrible crime which was committed in Cambridge township, Lenawee county, on the 20th inst., and just brought to light, by the commencement of proceedings in Court. On the night in question, Miss Elizabeth Daniels, a charming young lady of about 20 years, and daughter of a wealthy farmer, was ravished in her own bed room, it is alleged by one John J. Drake.

On this night, Mr. Daniels and wife were away, leaving Elizabeth, her brother, who is a young man, and a girl about twelve or fourteen years of age, in charge of the house. Drake is a young man about twenty-five years of age, and resides with his father, about half a mile from the Daniels' house. On the evening in question, Drake persuaded young Daniels to come and sleep with him in his father's barn, thinking if the young man could be got out of the house he could easily accomplish his designs. Near midnight, Miss Daniels was awakened by a noise at the door. She immediately arose and attempted to light a match, when it was knocked from her hand by a man who entered the room.

Then ensued a struggle, which was participated in by the little girl, who had been awakened by the noise. The girl being weak and the villian strong and powerful, she was soon choked down and the brute succeeded in his hellish purpose.

The girl says that he did not speak a word aloud during the whole struggle, but that once he made a noise so that she knew his voice, and called his name, "John Drake." The young lady says she also knew him by the whiskers on his chin. On Monday Miss Daniels came and entered a complaint against Drake, and at night officers Green, Babcock and Johnson arrested him. They surrounded his father's barn, where he slept. They found him in the loft and brought him to the city where he was lodged in jail. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Johnson and pleaded not guilty. His examination was fixed for the 25th of August, until which time his bail was placed at $1,000. His father, who is a wealthy farmer, came in the afternoon and signed the bond, and he will now be at large for about a month.

He has not borne a spotless reputation, and his looks would convict him of stealing a bible from an altar. Some time since he was compelled to marry a Miss O'Keith, and he has never lived with her since. We also understand that he has since attempted to have the marriage annulled. No suspicion is breathed against the character of the girl. The brute himself acknowledges her virtue.

EXCURSION.—Hereafter, until further notice, the steamer *Waite* will give excursions to the Lake every Wednesday evening. The first one of these excursions was given the evening of the first day of the Regatta, and it proved so successful that the Directors have decided to give them every Wednesday evening.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Another Accession to Toledo's Manufactories—Opening of a Large Brush Factory—Description of the Building—What is Intended to be Done.

That Toledo is one of the best points for manufactories in the Northwest, is clearly proved by the number and character of those which have been and are being established here. The latest addition to the number is the Brush Factory of ROBISON, SONN & Co., which is located at 88, 90, 92, 94 and 96 Erie street.

The large brick building on Erie street near Hamilton, which was formerly occupied by THORN BROS. as a chair factory, has been purchased by this firm, and after being entirely remodelled in the interior, has been supplied with the machinery necessary to carry on the work, at a great cost of labor and money.

About the first of May the firm commenced refitting the building, and when it is known that they have already commenced the manufacture of all kinds of brushes it may be understood that they worked with great energy.

The building in which this work is to be carried on is a very large substantial brick block, 50 by 100 feet, and of four stories in height. Behind the main building are two stock and drying sheds, each 40 by 80 feet. The ground floor of these buildings is used for storing stock, such as hair, fine imported woods, etc. The second floor is used for a store house for veneering and blocks, sawed and planed ready for use.

Entering and passing through the office, which is on the

FIRST FLOOR,

the visitor finds himself in a large room where all the various kinds of lumber used in making backs of brushes enter the building in the rough, and are sawed into blocks, after which they are placed in a "tumbler" and made smooth and even. In this room there is a veneer cutter, or a machine used for cutting the upper part of the backs of hair, shoe and clothes brushes. On the

SECOND FLOOR

are two machines which bore the holes in backs of brushes, into which the hair or bristles are placed. These machines are about twenty feet long, and one man at each of them bores twelve backs at a time. The blocks are fastened to the machine in a peculiar manner, and in the center of them is a brass pattern. By working the loom, as it might be called, so as to make the center augur enter each of the holes in the brass pattern all of the other twelve blocks are bored in systematic manner, and all of the holes are equidistant. This floor is also occupied by machines for boring the backs of hair brushes and others for making leather-back horse brushes, and machines for cutting the hair of the brushes into the proper shape and size. On this floor and directly over the boilers is a large dry kiln where the fine lumber used is seasoned. Passing on to the

THIRD FLOOR

We come to a room at the head of the strairs where several girls are employed in making hair brushes. Most of this work is done outside of the factory by girls, who get their stock from this room and make it up at home. Another room on this floor is occupied as a combing room, where the fine hair imported from Russia is combed and dressed into shape. Beyond this rsom is the drawing room, where 134 boys and girls are employed in drawing the bristles; and hair through the backs of the brushes.

THE FOURTH FLOOR

is know as the finishing floor. Here it is that dusters, white-wash brushes and other work of that description is made. The blocks are sanded by patent machines here, and then pass into the hands of the varnishers, thence to the drying room and then they are packed and shipped to their destination.

It is an exceedingly difficult task to give an adequate idea of the immensity of the work carried on in this institution. In fact a correct idea cannot be imparted by words; to see the magnitude of the undertaking one needs to go through the building himself and inspect all the machines and conveniencies, and note the various stages through which wood and hair pass in order to be turned out in the shape of brushes.

The gentlemen who have undertaken to establish this branch of industry here are Messrs. LYMAN ROBINSON, A. L. SONN and T. C. STEBBINS. Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. STEBBINS are both well known in Toledo as gentlemen who have long been identified with the best interests of Toledo, and who have done everything in their power to build it up to its present state. Mr. SONN was formerly engaged in the brush business in Lewisburg, N. Y., later in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr S. does all the designing and is a thoroughly practical workman.

In building up an enterprise of this kind, through all the difficulties which they have experienced, these gentlemen deserve great praise and credit, and they have the wishes of all that their venture may prove as successful as they anticipate.

* * *

GONE AT LAST.—Sometime ago a house near the corner of Lafayette street and Collingwood avenue was rented by a man who said he had just come to town and wanted to find a place for his family. It was soon after discovered that the man had no family, and there was every reason to believe that the house was rented and occupied by a gang of thieves. A gentleman who lives in that vicinity told his suspicions to the Captain of Police, saying that he had often seen the room full of men, who cleaned pistols and sharpened knives, played cards, drank, and sang.

The Captain, with his usual energy, determined to investigate the matter at once. Before he sent his men to watch the house, a collection of burglar tools were found under the sidewalk near the house. The finding of these tools created intense excitement, and the thieves probably heard that their den had been discovered, for last Thursday night they packed up their traps and calamities and left for some place where they could ply their trade with less watchful eyes around them. Even after that the house was watched, and Friday night two men were seen coming from it. A citizen who saw them informed Officer WAGNER of their whereabouts, and that officer stepped up and arrested them on suspicion. They expressed considerable surprise, but said that they would go down to the Station House, and then they could establish their identity, and would be released. The officer consented to this, and they walked along quite peaceably for some time, when one of them dropped behind. Mr. BOROHOLD, who was the one that had given WAGNER the information, fell back to see what the matter was. Just then the other thief, who was walking with WAGNER, struck him a terrible blow in the stomach with his umbrella, and then they both ran off, and have not been seen since.

It is supposed that the gang were planning some robbery on a heavy scale, which was only prevented by the vigilance of the citizens in that neighborhood, who discovered their true character.

* * *

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Paulding County.

ANTWERP.

EDITOR BLADE:—Quite an excitement was raised in our village on Monday last. Mrs Jones, a very highly respectable lady, who has been all her life a great sufferer from the curse of alcohol, became temporarily insane, and starting in search of her husband she found him in the backyard of Mansell's saloon in a state of beastly intoxication, which so enraged her that she entered the saloon, club in hand, and demolished decanters, glasses and windows; in fact, everything she could reach until arrested by the Marshal and taken, struggling and fighting to her home. She was perfectly crazy and alike oblivious to friend or foe.

Mr. Jones, when sober, is a very fine man, a first-class mechanic, and a kind husband and father. But when drunk, is very abusive and neglects his family, spending everything he can earn for weeks at a time for liquor; and she has many a night seen her little ones go hungry to bed. Since the commencement of the crusade he has abstained from drinking. On the 4th he began to drink again, and although she has forbidden the liquor sellers to let him have anything, he has obtained it in some way and has been drinking ever since, and abused her and her children until she was driven to desparation. At present she is very sick.

The Board of Education have engaged A. L. DeLaney, a graduate of Otterbein University, as Superintendent of our Union Schools for the coming year.

ANTWERP.

July 29, 1874.

Fulton County.

It has been decided to postpone the next session of the Fulton County Teachers' Association until August 15th.

Wood County.

The Republican Convention of Wood county will be held on Saturday, August 29th, at Bowling Green, to nominate an Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk of the Court, Sheriff, two Commissioners, Infirmary Director, Surveyor, Coronor. At a convention held in Perrysburg yesterday, at which Judge E. Fuller was Chairman, and A. W. Rudolph and Henry Shanks, Secretaries, the following list of delegates were elected:

Perrysburg—A. M. Russell, L. M. Hunt.
Weston—John McClain, B. F. Kerr.
Middleton—P. J. Feagles.
Portage—R. W. McMahan.
Perry—O. P. Norris.
Montgomry—R. W. Kelly.
Freedom—H. Ricket.
Troy—J. C. Webb.
Liberty—R. M. Donnelly.
Center—E. W. Merry.
Bloom—John Russell.
Plain—J. H. Reid.
Milton—J. E. Clark.
Henry—E. W. Poe.
Washington—H. G. Condit.
Jackson—W. G. Jewell.
Lake—J. R. Tracy.
Webster—Geo. C. Phelps.
Ross—Cyrus Williams.

Williams County.

EDITOR BLADE:—Threshing machines are busy in this neighborhood, threshing the wheat crop, which is producing a good yield, and unsurpassed for quality.

The new Constitution has some good features, which might prove an advantage over the old, but there are several changes which meet almost universal disapprobation by the people, (office seekers excepted), in this vicinity. There is a great diversity of opinion on the license question among our sober, thinking men. Prohibition has been tried for a long period, and the result is perceptible to all, and whether it would have been better or worse under a wholesome license law is the problem to solve, with true and sincere temperance people.

If the masses of the people cannot be educated to practice temperance, and no power to prevent the manufacture and use of the pernicious stuff, and the terrible evil must be endured to a greater or less extent, would it not be wise to take such steps as would create a healthy revenue to a debted treasury, and cause the traffic to pay its own expenses in taking care of its criminals, instead of taxing the property of every man for this enormous expense, as has been under the unsuccessful experiment of Prohibition? In our own judgment, the sale or use of intoxicating beverages under license or prohibition, will not be materially changed until reform commences with the individual himself, and we think it politic that a business which manufactures paupers and criminals, should pay all expenses arising therefrom, or in other words, let those that dance pay the fiddler.

Mr. Sherwood and the Toledo Postoffice is a topic among Mr. Sherwood's friends and friends of civil service reform, and how the President should take the matter in his own hands and remove a faithful servant without any charge or consent of our representative, and against a solemn protest of a large majority of the people interested, is a matter not entirely reconcilable nor explained away. Mr. Sherwood was generally understood as favoring civil service reform, and the Toledo Postoffice matter is an unfortunate and damaging circumstance, and the sequel shows that he did not oppose or was powerless to prevent the change. The naked facts are what the honest voters desire, and will render a verdict accordingly.

Miss Jennie Thompson, aged seventeen, a young lady of spotless character, died in this place a few days since of spinal fever, after a short illness. The parents and friends have the sympathies of the entire community in their bereavement. No further cases are reported.

Our Union School, which has given general satisfaction, closed its summer term on

Kelley's Island.

As a place of resort for real comfort, Kelley's island cannot be surpassed by any watering place east or west. Still, very little is said of it, from the fact that until within a few weeks there has been only a small hotel there; but now, with a fine, well ventilated one, that will accommodate two hundred guests nicely, and with a landlord (Jacob Rush, Esq.,) a gentleman who never ceases to strive in every possible way to make it pleasant for all—keeping up as good a table as any hotel in the country, neat, clean and orderly, makes it a pleasure for any one who has been there to speak well of it. The guests stopping there are generally of a better class—gentleman and ladies of real worth; many with whole families and nice ones at that. The drives are perfectly delightful. For one dollar and fifty cents you can hire a carriage to take your whole family over to the north shore where there is an elevation of forty feet above the water, with large shade trees and clean lawns, cool and beautiful, in fact, the island is always comfortably cool. I am sure that people who want rest and comfort cannot find a better spot than the Island House on Kelley's Island.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

* * *

BUFFALO RACES.—We see by the official programme of the Buffalo races, which are to be held in that city Aug. 5th, 6th, and 7th, that J. H. WILLIAMS, of this city, has entered the bay gelding, Vanity Fair, in the 2:31 class, the purse for which is $4,000; $2,000 to the first, $1,000 to the second, $600 to the third, and $400 to the fourth.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$475 A month to Agents. Address, C. M. Linington & Bro., New York or Chicago.

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$200 A MONTH TO AGENTS TO sell the IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" SEWING MACHINE, the only practical, low-priced "Lock-Stitch" Sewing Machine ever invented. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Massachusetts; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.
For 30 years millions have intently watched his heroic struggles, and now eagerly desire the Complete Life History of this world renowned hero, which unfolds also the curiosities and wealth of a wonderful country. It is just ready. One agent sold 184 in six days. For particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., either Philadelphia, Boston or Cincinnati, O.

$20. We will give a Man, Boy, Woman or Girl, in every village in the United States.
A Chance to Make $20 in Two Days.
☞ Write—postal card will do—to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.
GOOD PAY FOR GOOD WORK.
THE National Life Insurance Company desire to secure the services of one or more men in each county in the United States to solicit among farmers.
The Company prefer farmers—men who are well known in their neighborhoods, and of good repute. To such the most liberal terms will be given. For particulars address
JOHN M. BUTLER,
Secretary National Life Insurance Company,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Farm Garden and House.

Sending Forward Dairy Products in Hot Weather.

Greater pains seem to be taken at the West than at the East in the transportation of butter packages by rail. At the first meeting for the year of the Watertown, Wis., Board of Trade, which occurred June 3—as we learn of the Western Farmer—W. W. Chandler, agent at Chicago of the Star Union line, was present by invitation, and being called upon, he made a few remarks concerning the rates offered and the facilities possessed by that line for the shipment of butter, cheese, &c., in refrigerator cars. "The rate of cheese from Chicago to New York," according to the statement in the *Farmer*," is eight cents per 100 pounds; to Philadelphia, 70 cents; from Watertown, Wis., to these points, $1.90 respectively. On butter and eggs the rates from Chicago are:—to New York, $1.10; to Philadelphia, $1.00; to Boston, $1.20." Mr. Chandler invited the members of the Board to examine one of the refrigerator cars used by the line, which he had sent to Watertown for the purpose; which is described by the *Farmer* as follows:

"The cars are the ordinary freight cars, with double sides, roof and doors, the space between the outer and inner boarding being packed with sawdust. At each end of the car is a large zinc-lined ice chest, extending across the car and about half way from the roof to the floor, and about three feet in width. The ice is introduced from the top, and while provision is made for the free passage of cold air from these chests, there seems no danger of leakage, the water being let off by pipes at each corner of the car. It's stated that the expense of fitting up these cars is about $150 each, and that about $12 worth of ice is used each trip. The claim is made that a uniform temperature of about fifty degrees is maintained, and that the supply of ice is sufficient for eight days."

It will be seen from the above that the expense of converting a freight into an ice car is but trifling compared with the advantages secured by the arrangement; and as very heavy losses often result from shipping butter and cheese during hot weather on account of cars not suitable for conveying perishable products at such seasons, it behooves shippers and dairymen to require of the roads the running of refrigerator cars from all the leading dairy depots. Take for instance such shipping ports as Utica and Little Falls, where more than fifty millions pounds of cheese are annually sent forward, besides large quantities of butter, and what a large saving from loss would result from the introduction of refrigerator cars during hot weather. A large quantity of cheese in summer gets badly heated up by the time it reaches New York, and in consequence arrives abroad more or less "off flavor," and this defect is the fruitful source of weak markets and low prices. If we can provide against this loss in part by so simple means as the refrigerator cars, then there should be no delay in their introduction on the roads of New York. With the refrigerator cars the West has better facilities for shipping butter and cheese to New York, than Little Falls or Utica under the present arrangement, for the cheese shipped from the West gets to New York City in as perfect a condition as when it left the Western market. On the other hand, the New York make of cheese goes to the city in the common freight car, is heated up and loses flavor, and thus we are in a fast way of falling behind our Western friends in quality, as well as prices on our "hot weather goods."

We believe in the improvement of our dairy products by all possible means, but if we are to put upon the market nutty, new milk-flavored goods, we must adopt some means of sending them forward in hot weather in good order. Otherwise what is gained by skill and attention in manufacture is liable to be lost by improper methods of transportation.

The hot weather season is now at hand, and we call the attention of shippers and dealers to this matter, in the hope that some action may be taken to secure a better transit of our dairy goods to the seaboard than that which has been in operation heretofore.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Raising Carrots.

A correspondent of the New England *Farmer* tells how to raise carrots as follows:

My land has a deep soil, and I broke the sod in the fall and planted corn one year, with a moderate supply of manure in the hill. After harvesting the corn, I plowed it as deep as I could, with a No. 1½ Nourse & Co.'s side-hill plow, with one pair of horses. The next spring, spread a thin coat of stable manure, which was plowed in lightly with a small plow and one horse, harrowed with a common A harrow, and then went over with a light bush. Had the land in readiness about four days before sowing the seed. I sow the seed in rows about thirty inches apart, just as the apple trees begin to blossom. As soon as the carrots are up large enough to see, hoe with a common hand hoe to the distance of about four inches each side of the plants, thinning out to from six to eight inches apart. This is all the hoeing or weeding that I usually do by hand.

I have an old fashioned cultivator, the teeth of which are so badly worn out that I had discarded them. I had two of the teeth cut off on one side of them so they would throw the dirt only one way, and that from the row, with one good, whole tooth in the center, at the forward end of the cultivator; with this one whole tooth and the two half teeth I have the best horse hoe I ever saw for garden use. I run this cultivator between the rows about once in two weeks, until the carrots are large enough to shade the ground between the rows. This I find much easier and cheaper than sowing nearer and doing the hoeing by hand.

The way I dig them, I take my side hill plow, with two horses, and plow the land as I did the fall before, letting the landside of the plow run as near to the row of carrots as I can and not hit them; I also let the plow run as deep as it will. In this way a boy can pull the carrots out of the ground very easily, without the use of fork or spade, and it avoids breaking or cutting the roots. I always want some one to drive the team, as it needs one's whole attention, with a steady hand, to guide the plow and do the work well, and when it is done the ground is ready for the next spring's plowing. I use the same piece of land for several years, and find the last year's crop as good as the first. I don't think carrots will run out a piece of land as some other crops do. I always get a good crop, but I am very careful not to get them too thick in the row; six inches is near enough. Can any one tell me a better way?

Exceptional Production.

Not unfrequently the space of our agricultural papers is devoted to a record of what may be called exceptional productions. These are sometimes in the line of agricultural or horticultural growth, sometimes in the way of fertility among the animals of the farm. As a record of what Nature can do, they are undoubtedly of interest, and are worth all the space they occupy. But we should be careful that they are not allowed to pass current for more than they are really worth.

Too much can not easily be said of the importance of progress in agriculture in all its branches; of the necessity of inducing by means of natural and artificial cultivation the highest productiveness of the soil, and by careful breeding and management, developing the most perfect animals. But while all work in this direction is laudable, the danger in laying too much stress upon the exceptional productions to which we have alluded, is that they will create for us false standards by which to labor; standards whose measurement will make what has been accomplished seem unsatisfactory and deficient. It is well to bear in mind that exceptional productions are only the possibilities of agriculture, not the results of the working of its daily law. In some measure all these things of which we speak are the result of accident: the same arrangement of circumstances not only may not, but will not occur in a hundred times. Their recurrence is as uncertain as it is certain that they who sow with toil shall one day reap the increase.

The only point which we wish to impress in these paragraphs, not only upon inexperienced men, but upon farmers themselves, is that agriculture in the long run can only be relied upon to yield a fair average return upon the capital and labor employed. Each branch of this great industry is subject to change, and at times even to dullness and depression, while they may be from some unknown cause, a corresponding enchantment in some other direction. But the man who is always ready, with every turn of the wheel to forsake an older branch of his calling for the allurements of the new, can hardly fail in the end to find that he has been pursuing through the marshes a jack o' lantern that has led him to destruction.—*American Farm Journal for August.*

Mange in Horses.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times pronounced the following to be a safe and most effective remedy: Whale (sperm) oil, 6 ounces; oil of tar, 3 ounces; lac sulphur, 2 ounces; mix thoroughly, and apply by means of a hair brush. The skin should be thoroughly washed before the remedy is applied. At the end of the second or third day the animal is again to be washed, and the remedy re-applied, as it is very possible that all the ova (of the mange insect) are not killed by the first dressing.

Mange being a contagious disease, it is essential that all animals suffering from it should be isolated, and all objects with which they may have come in contact purified.

The clothing is to be boiled with a solution of soap and carbolic acid, and the carbolic acid, and the harness, saddle and grooming utensils washed with warm water and soap, and dressed with a solution of arsenic or corrosive sublimate, in the proportion of ten grains to the ounce of water. After being so washed and dressed, they are to be kept for several days exposed to dry air, washed again with soap and water before they are used, and before they are again put on the horse they should be sprinkled on the side next to the horse's skin with sulphur. These may seem useless precautions, but in many cases the harness and clothing are lined with thick scabs, containing the ova of the parasites, the vitality of which is so great as to almost defy all efforts to destroy it.

Skeleton Leaves.

Leaves to be skeletonized should be gathered only in dry weather, should also be perfectly matured, July and August being the best months to gather them. Among the choicest varieties are vine, poplar, beech and ivy leaves. Dissolve four ounces of washing soda in one quart of boiling water; add two ounces of quick lime, and boil fifteen minutes; allow this to cool; then pour off the clear liquor into a clean saucepan, and when at the boiling point place the leaves carefully and boil one hour; boiling water should be added occasionally to supply that lost by evaporation. If after boiling one hour the cellular tissue does not rub off between the thumb and finger, boil them till it will, always placing the leaves in cold water to separate the fleshy matter from the skeleton. Bleach the skeletons by putting them in a solution of one quart of water, one large tablespoonful of chloride of lime, and a few drops of vinegar; let them remain in twenty minutes and then remove, and dry between sheets of white blotting paper, beneath a gentle pressure.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

A Remarkable Conflict—A Battle between Army Worms and Turkeys.

Correspondence San Francisco Bulletin.

The beet-growers around Brighton, five miles from this city, have been greatly excited for a week past over the appearance of the army worm in their beet fields. The worm is a new-comer, and has appeared in vast quantities an area of at least three miles. The worms average about two and a half inches in length, are as thick as an ordinary lead pencil, and of a dark-brown color, with longitudinal stripes of black and white on either side of the brown back. The head resembles that of a silk worm, and is armed with keen, nipper-like teeth.

They have eaten up nearly all the beets that were planted by the Beet Sugar Company, and the fields of John Rooney, which are mostly planted with beets, are almost as clean as when the seed was first put in. They cover the ground in a hideous black, crawling mass, and present a most loathsome sight. They eat the tops entirely off the beets, not even leaving the stems of the leaves, but after these are all eaten they descend to the beet itself and devour it. There are a great many willows in the vicinity, and it is probable that the moth that lays the egg out of which the worm is hatched, is harbored by them. When the worms come out they commence depredations on the nearest fields to the willows, and this fact has been observed in former years. The course traveled by the worms is from the southwest to the northeast.

Two days ago the owners of the fields procured one thousand hungry turkeys, and turned them loose on the ravagers. The turkeys went at the pest voraciously, but made but little headway, though they devoured the worms in millions. To-day 1,400 more of the hungriest turkeys to be found for miles around were turned into the fields. The scene that ensued when the entire 2,400 turkeys got fairly to work was thrilling in the extreme. The turkeys charged on the black, crawling, seething mass of loathsome things, devouring them in bunches, gulping them down in their eagerness like starving vultures. The worms came on in great black waves, swaying on the beet tops like an undulating sea. The turkeys gorged themselves till they reeled and staggered and tottered like demoralized soldiers. As the gorged turkeys fell back, fresh and hungry ones took their places and scooped up the loathsome food in wriggling strings. After a hot contest, in which finally all the turkeys took part, they fell back sick and disheartened with overladen crops and disgusted looks. After a fast of a day or two they will again be set to work, but in the meantime the worms are increasing in millions. The damage already done is enormous.

Religion Not Affected By It.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

We utterly repudiate the idea that the honor of religion or the cause of Christianity is bound up with Beecher or any other man. Should he be convicted of being an arrant hypocrite, the cause of true religion will not thereby suffer, since this very religion condemns sin in him as well as in every one else, and anybody who can find occasion in the scandal to sneer at virtue or piety, is greatly to be pitied and despised.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Additional Testimony—Card from Mr. Tilton—Beecher's Statement not yet Ready—Mrs. E. C. Stanton Interviewed.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday afternoon by the appearance of an extra supplement, giving a confession of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, admitting his guilt of the charges made by Theodore Tilton, and attempting to defend his action from a Biblical stand-point. The article was remarkably well written, and thousands of extras were sold before the fabrication was discovered. A number of newsboys were arrested for selling them, and the police are endeavoring to find the author. The newsboys say they bought them from a man in Centre Alley.

The Brooklyn Argus publishes the following card from Mr. Tilton:

I respectfully call public attention to the fact that the Plymouth Church Committee have this morning published eight or ten columns of irrelevant and desultory conversation between Mr. Beecher's counsel and myself in the committee room; yet this voluminous report strangely omits the most important part of my testimony, namely, that the criminality which my sworn statement charged upon the Rev. H. W. Beecher and his religious victim was confessed to me, not only by herself, but by Mr. Beecher; furthermore, that it was confessed by her and him to Mr. Moulton as a friend or counselor, or both; and still further, that Mr. Moulton's office as mediator for four years between Beecher and me was based on the sole fact of this pre-existing criminality between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. This statement I made to the committee with my utmost plainness of speech. I furthermore stated to the committee that Mr. Beecher's apology to me, instead of growing out of any circumstances with which Mrs. Woodhull was connected, was communicated to me by Mr. Beecher nearly six months before I ever met, knew or saw Mrs. Woodhull. The omission of these facts from the committee's report forces me to lay them before the public as a necessary part of the case. THEODORE TILTON.

In an interview yesterday, Tilton said: "Mr. Moulton will not appear voluntarily before the Committee, nor has the Committee invited him to make a statement. Mr. Moulton, as a matter of honor, will not tell what he knows except before a tribunal that has the power to compel him to do so, unless upon the consent of both parties, Mr. Beecher and myself."

An Argus reporter called on Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in her residence in Tenafly, New Jersey, yesterday morning.

"I am perfectly willing to be interviewed," remarked the lady, with a smile.

Reporter—Can you tell me when you first learned of this affair?

Mrs. Stanton—I think it was a year before Mrs. Woodhull published her statement that I knew of the matter. Not the details, you understand, which have since come to light, but the story in substance.

R.—Are you willing to tell in what manner you became possessed of this knowledge?

Mrs. S.—Certainly. Some time, I think it was in the fall of the year, though I won't be positive, while Mrs. Bullard was still connected with the Revolution, Susan B. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Bullard and myself, were in Brooklyn together. It was in the afternoon, and after calling at the office of the Revolution, Mr. Tilton and myself accompanied Mrs. Bullard to her residence and remained to dinner. Through some misunderstanding, Miss Anthony went with Mrs. Tilton and dined with her instead of us. There was some feeling on the part of Mrs. Tilton in regard to this, although it was quite unintentional on my part. Well, at the table, with no one present but Mrs. Bullard, Mr. Tilton and myself, Theodore told the whole story of his wife's faithlessness, and, as I before observed, he did not go into details, but the sum and substance of the whole matter he related in the hearing of Mrs. Bullard and myself. We were reformers. He gave us the story as a phase of social life.

R.—This was the first you heard of it?

Mrs. S.—This was the first. The next evening, hearing that Miss Anthony was a little piqued at me for leaving her on the day before, I returned to my home here in Tenafly and to my surprise found Susan awaiting my arrival. That evening when we were alone, I said to her, "Theodore related a very strange story to Mrs. Bullard and me last evening." Then I recounted to her all that he told us. Miss Anthony listened attentively to the end, then said, "I have heard the same story from Mrs. Tilton." We compared notes and found that by both man and wife the same story had indeed been told.

R.—What were the particulars of Mrs. Tilton's confession.

Mrs. S.—I will tell you how it was made. When Mr. Tilton returned home that evening, some angry words, growing out of the separation in the afternoon passed between him and his wife. Both became intensely excited. In the heat of passion and in the presence of Miss Anthony, each confessed to the other having broken their marriage vows. In the midst of these startling disclosures Miss Anthony withdrew to her room. Shortly after, she heard Mrs. Tilton come dashing up stairs and Mr. Tilton following close after. She flung open her bedroom door, and Elizabeth rushed in. The door was then closed and bolted. Theodore pounded on the outside and demanded admittance, but Miss Anthony refused to turn the key. So intense was his passion at that moment that she feared that he might kill his wife if he gained access to her room. Several times he returned to the door and angrily demanded that it be opened. "No woman shall stand between me and my wife," he said. But Susan, who is as courageous as she is noble, answered him with the words, "If you enter this room, it will be over my dead body," and so the infuriated man closed his demands and withdrew. Mrs. Tilton remained with Susan throughout the night. In the excitement of the hour, amid sobs and tears, she told all to Miss Anthony. The whole story of her faithlessness, of Beecher's course, of her deception and her anguish, fell upon the ears of Susan B. Anthony and were spoken by the lips of Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—By Mr. Tilton's cross-examination it appears that Mrs. Tilton was far from friendly to Miss Anthony. How could she have made this confession to her?

Mrs. S.—On the contrary, Mrs. Tilton thought a great deal of Miss Anthony, of Mrs. Bullard, and all these ladies. I was very intimate with her before Mrs. Woodhull's "thunderbolt." At the time of our first knowledge of the affair Mr. Wilkeson first heard of it. He besought the ladies not to make it public. It was to him an affair of money. He was a stockholder in Plymouth Church, in the Christian Union, and in the "Life of Christ." Now, the destruction of Mr. Beecher would be the destruction of all these. As Mr. Wilkeson expressed it, "It would knock the 'Life of Christ' higher than a kite." Hence his concern in keeping the matter secret.

A reporter called at Miss Susan B. Anthony's residence in Rochester, last evening, and learned that she was absent from the city on a lecturing tour. Intimation was given by her relatives that she probably would not testify in the Beecher-Tilton scandal, unless compelled to do so by a legal process.

Shortly after the Committee assembled on Monday evening, General Tracy entered the house, being followed after a brief interval by three gentlemen, whose names could not be ascertained, but who were examined by the Committee.

A member of the Committee, in a conversation after the adjournment, said that the evidence given by these witnesses was unimportant. He also said that the session of the Committee was likely to be prolonged, as many witnesses whose testimony is required, are absent from the city, and the proceedings will be delayed necessarily until their return.

Mr. Beecher's detailed statement is not yet ready to be laid before the Committee, but will, it is believed, be submitted in a day or two.

There is nothing of a definite nature made known this morning, concerning the great scandal. It is understood that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton were in consultation Sunday night and again yesterday morning, and it is known that Mr. Moulton is at present acting under the advice of Gen. Butler. He has not yet been invited, as Cain is to make his appearance before them, and it is believed that whenever he is called he will refuse to give testimony. Mr. Tilton thinks that in view of the gravity of the charges made against Mr. Beecher, and the magnitude which the question now assumes, Mr. Moulton will not tell what he knows except before a tribunal having power to compel him to give his evidence, and whenever Mr. Moulton does speak, it must be in confirmation of Tilton's sworn statement.

It was stated yesterday evening, by a friend of Mr. Tilton, that he had given as his opinion that during the present investigation no evidence would be adduced calculated to convict Mr. Beecher of the principal charges made against him. He believes that only such testimony as tends to establish his innocence will be sought after, and thinks this is but what might be naturally expected from the constitution of the Committee, who are all his personal friends. Their report, he believes, will be to the effect that from the testimony brought before them they felt bound to acquit him, with an expression, perhaps, of regret that they were not empowered to compel other witnesses to testify in the case.

The committee, it is said, have come to the conclusion that Mr. Beecher should not be called upon to testify until Tilton's statements have been strengthened by something more than his own affidavit.

Theodore Tilton Arrested for Libel—F. B. Carpenter Interviewed—Not Half the Evidence Yet Received.

Theodore Tilton was arrested on a civil action for libel on Tuesday, at the suit of one Gaynor, and taken before Judge Walsh and released on his own recognizance to appear to-morrow to answer. Gaynor claims to be an interested party, and has brought suit to compel the production of all the facts. This action is regarded as a movement to compel the bringing of the case into the courts.

Theodore Tilton was arrested on two charges of libelling Henry Ward Beecher, and brought before Justice Reilly, of Brooklyn, at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon. He was seated in his parlor when arrested, and treated the matter with the utmost composure. His bail was fixed at $2,500, but upon his giving his word of honor that he would appear at ten o'clock to-morrow morning with bondsmen, he was allowed to go until that time on his own recognizance. The prosecutions are based on his recent statement arraigning Mr. Beecher. He was arrested at the instance of Wm. J. Gaynor, recently from Boston, where he had a law office. He is now a member of the Brooklyn Argus staff. Gaynor says his only object in causing the arrest is to bring out all the facts. Great excitement prevails in Brooklyn and the matter is discussed in all the leading New York hotels.

The Brooklyn Argus prints part of an interview with F. B. Carpenter on the subject of the Beecher scandal. Mr. Carpenter said he was first brought actively into the case by Mr. Beecher in May, 1873. Beecher sent for Carpenter, wishing him to come quick to Brooklyn. Beecher had learned that Henry C. Bowen had reasserted to Carpenter the charges which he had formerly made to Tilton against Beecher, and which he had withdrawn in the tri-partite agreement, and that Bowen had said in the presence of Mr. E. L. Holton, of Milwaukee, and Carpenter, that he did not wish them to understand that he had made a retraction. Mr. Beecher wished Carpenter to confront Bowen on these points. It was also said the Tri-partite Covenant was to be made public. He went to Moulton's house. Beecher was not there, but Moulton said he wished Carpenter to go to Bowen's residence with Claflin and Moulton. They went, and Carpenter repeated in the presence of Bowen, Claflin and Moulton the statements made by Bowen to himself, concerning Beecher. Bowen admitted all. Claflin expressed astonishment that Bowen should have told these things after signing the Covenant.

Claflin was the person who induced Bowen to sign the covenant. Bowen said he protested against making the agreement public. Carpenter said to Bowen, if the statements were untrue, he should make the most unqualified public denial, if true, he should stand by them. Bowen said to Carpenter that Beecher had made a confession to him on his knees. Tilton and Moulton had been told by Beecher that this was a lie. Carpenter said to Bowen, "There is a direct lie between you and Beecher, and for me, I want to know the truth." Claflin thought that Beecher ought to be present at the interview. Moulton went to his house for him, but did not find him. Bowen expressed a willingness to meet Beecher the next day. Claflin agreed to arrange an interview. A few days after, Carpenter saw Claflin, who told him that Beecher had said, "There is not force enough in Brooklyn to draw me into a private interview with H. C. Bowen."

Carpenter says that in business relations with Bowen, they had frequent conversations regarding his difficulties with Beecher. Bowen said Beecher's friends wanted him to sign a document declaring his charges against Beecher untrue. He refused. Claflin then urged him to sign a paper withdrawing the charges, and he consented.

The interviewer here inserts this note: "Mr. Carpenter here repeated to the writer the substance of a conversation which took place between Beecher and himself on Sunday, June 1st, 1873, after service at Plymouth Church. We can say that the statements which Carpenter says Mr. Beecher made that evening are, if true, of the utmost significance and importance. Mr. Carpenter declares that he will not make public this conversation unless he is called upon to testify before a proper tribunal. It was during this interview that Beecher told Carpenter in case Tilton would make disavowals he would share his fame and fortune. The interview which Carpenter speaks of occurred on the evening of the same day, when Beecher wrote his touching letter dated June 1, 1873. Great significance attaches to Carpenter's statement from the fact that Beecher's card exonerating Tilton from being his slanderer and defamer was published the next day, June 2."

Carpenter says that Tilton had no vindictive feeling against Beecher, and tried hard before publishing the letter to Dr. Bacon to find some means by which Beecher should free him from the imputations cast upon him by Dr. Bacon. Before he decided to publish the letter, Dr. Bacon said to a friend of Carpenter, "If Tilton publishes that letter and Plymouth Church does not reply to it within 24 hours by a suit at law against Tilton, they will have no case before the Christian public."

The Brooklyn Union says that not half the evidence is yet received by the Committee. Moulton will be invited to testify before Beecher, whose statement will be reserved until the last moment. Mrs. Tilton will be again called, and possibly Mr. Tilton.

Edward Ovington, at whose house Mrs. Tilton is stopping, says she is perfectly calm and serene. She read the interview with Mrs. Stanton, and pronounced it "utterly false." She has been advised by friends not to make any written denial to statements from such sources. Mrs. Tilton and children have gone to Mount Clair, to her friends.

The Brooklyn Eagle says: Dr. Storrs, who is now enjoying a vacation at Princeton, Mass., is to be summoned to testify as to the interview with Tilton, when the statement of the alleged confession of Beecher will be made. Mr. Beecher will not appear before the Committee to-morrow, as he cannot testify satisfactorily to himself or to others until he has seen the copy or the original of the alleged letter written by him. He has kept no record of any letters he has written.

Mr. Sage says that to the best of his recollection nothing was omitted from Tilton's testimony in the published statement, and that he (Sage) did not hear Tilton testify to Beecher's and T's. confession of criminality. He might have said this in an informal chat with some members of the Committee.

Mr. Claflin says he was not present when the alleged omitted testimony was given, but understood the statements were made for their information in the afternoon, when no testimony was taken.

Another member of the Committee says Mr. Tilton came at 1 P. M., before them and said he was not well enough to give his testimony. A desultory conversation ensued, in which he made the statement about the confession of Beecher. No note was taken of this, as the meeting and conversation was informal.

A Committeeman says that Beecher's examination, when made, will be most rigid, but whether written or oral he could not tell.

The Graphic has had interviews with several Committeemen, who say that Beecher's intention of resigning and the stories to that effect, are mere gossip.

The Express says Tilton was visited by a number of members of the press, but his answer to all was, "I have nothing further to say in regard to the case, and I decline to be interviewed." The question was asked as to whether he had any statement to make over his signature in relation to statements published, and his reply was, "I have nothing to say."

The Beecher Investigating Committee met again last evening, at the residence of Mr. Storrs, with closed doors, and adjourned after a session lasting over three hours. Only one witness was examined, but his name and the character of his testimony be ascertained.

When Tilton was arrested in his house, he asked permission of the officer to send a note to a friend. The request was granted, and he wrote a note to Jas. H. Bates, the business partner of Bates & Locke, and went into Schermerhorn street to find his friend. He had an engagement with him to ride down to Coney Island to dinner, and was anxious to let Mr. Bates know that he could not keep it and the reason why. He met Bates and explained, and asked him to call at Justice Riley's court in an hour, and perhaps he might be able to go after all. He said he was arrested and might be sent to jail for all that he knew. He walked to Fort Green with the officer and reporter, humming a tune to himself and talking about the flood in Pittsburgh.

At the close of the proceedings in Court, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bates drove down to Coney Island, and when they returned late last night, Mr. Tilton said that if the complaint comes from Mr. Beecher or his friends, I am glad of it, but if it is not an honest prosecution, it is very trifling.

Mr. Gaynor, who brings the scandal into the Courts, says: "Now this thing will come to a climax. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Woodhull, Frank Moulton, Mrs. Tilton and everybody will have to testify." He said the Committee could never make them testify. I don't know whether Beecher is innocent or guilty, but I want to see, and the way to see was in a judicial tribunal. Gaynor said he did not know Tilton, and never liked nor disliked him, but simply as a citizen he wished to bring the scandal to a focus and help to crush it, either in proving its truth or falsity.

On the morning of July 29th, the Third District Court room in Brooklyn was crowded from an early hour by those who wished to be present at the examination of Theodore Tilton, on a charge preferred by John J. Gaynor of causing to be published libels on Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Tilton entered the court room shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, and a few gentlemen. A crowd attempted to follow, but, there being no room, late comers had to content themselves with glances through doors and windows at the scene inside. At the time Mr. Tilton entered, Judge Riley was engaged with the usual ring business, and motioned the distinguished defendant into his private office. Mr. Gaynor was present from an early hour, attended by a few gentlemen who held frequent and low conversation with him. About half-past eleven the routine work was disposed of, and Mr. Gaynor was requested by the Justice to step into a room in which Mr. Tilton was awaiting the calling of his case. Justice Riley followed, and as soon as he mentioned the case Mr. Tilton said he objected to private examination, and an adjournment was to the general court-room. Mr. Moreys was asked by the Court if he had any suggestion to make, and replied that he had spoken to complainant about whether this case was brought by Mr. Beecher through him, and was answered that he took the case entirely on his own responsibility.

The counsel argued that this case should not have been called to satisfy the cravings of public scandal. He suggested that the matter stand over until Monday next, that he might take counsel with the representatives of the people in this State. Gaynor argued that Tilton had violated one of the laws of the State, and it was his (Gaynor's) duty as a citizen to bring him into court to answer. He thought he had a public right to bring Mr. Tilton here for preliminary examination. If defendant chose, he could let his case go before the Grand Jury. He had consulted no person, was urged on his present course by no one, but only appeared as a member of the community. Ex-Judge Morris submitted that there was no object in view by this prosecution except to gain notoriety.

Gaynor wished to know if the defendant waived examination, or demanded hearing, as he wished to summon Henry Ward Beecher and some other witnesses for examination. Ex-Judge Morris asked that the case be set down for Monday next, as his client was not prepared for examination, and besides his counsel wished to consult the District Attorney. Both parties consenting, they adjourned the hearing until Monday next. Mr. Tilton, accompanied by his counsel, then left the Court room, followed by a vast concourse of people.

Captain James B. Eades, Chief Engineer of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, left for Europe last night, to thoroughly examine the jetties at the mouth of the Danube, Rhone and the other rivers having deltas; also the different canals on the Continent, so that he may have additional and accurate information respecting their practical workings, to lay before Congress next winter, in favor of his plan for jettying the mouth of the Mississippi.

Scooping Lo.

An Indianapolis paper says of Thomas H. Sharpe, the portly banker of that city, that in his younger days he was remarkably fleet of foot, and used frequently to indulge in the congenial sport of racing, sometimes for amusement, and sometimes for—exercise. In 1824, or about that time, a large party of Indians who were moving through here to a reservation in the northern part of the State, stopped a mile from town. Having heard that there was a very fast runner here, they sent a delegation of several of their fleetest men into town to get up a race. Negotiations were opened, and arrangements finally made for a grand contest of speed. On this occasion Mr. Sharpe surpassed all his previous efforts, and had the satisfaction of beating every one of the fleet-footed red men, thus establishing his reputation beyond question as the fleetest man in all this neck of woods. Of late years, he has relinquished the business, and could hardly be induced to engage in a foot race now for any consideration.

A Dead Dog's Power.

(From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.)

A Worcester boy was engaged in nocturnal cherry-stealing a short time ago, and was observed by the owner of the fruit, who, unnoticed by the young robber, placed a large stuffed dog at the foot of the tree, and retired to watch the result of his strategy. The boy, about descending, observed the dog, and then the fun commenced. He whistled, coaxed, threatened, unavailingly, the animal never moving; and finally the youth, accepting the inevitable, settled down to passing the night in the tree. After some hours had passed, wearily enough to the lad, morning dawned, and the proprietor of the tree, coming from the house, asked him how he came to be in the tree, to which the boy answered that he took it to save himself from the dog, who had chased him quite a distance. It isn't healthy for a smaller boy to say stuffed dog to that youth now.

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ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company	$76,212 34
Cash in bank and hands of agents	173,149 60
Loans on first mortgages real estate	1,392,781 50
Deferred premiums	62,959 79
Accrued interest	47,838 16
Bills receivable	46,369 87
United States government bonds	385,420 00
State and municipal bonds	121,853 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	162,400 00
Bank and insurance stocks	488,355 00
Total Assets	$2,937,176 26

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	$182,412 77
Reserve, N. Y. Standard, life department	1,610,282 00
Reserve for re-insurance, acc. department	176,068 81
	$1,968,753 58
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$968,422 68

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bristow and Treasurer Spinner have arranged that all appointments to office in the Treasurer's Bureau shall be made only after examination and even in that case any party to whom the Treasurer objects shall not be appointed.

The negotiations for the balance of the five per cent. funded loan were concluded by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th, with August Belmont & Co., on behalf of A. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, and J. & W. Seligman & Co., on behalf of themselves and their associates. These parties made an absolute subscription of $55,000,000, coupled with the option of taking the remainder of the loan at any time within six months. The loan is taken at par, to be paid for in cash or 5-20 bonds. The parties are to receive one-quarter of one per cent. commission, and are to defray all expenses of the transaction, including the delivery of the bonds. No doubt exists at the Treasury Department of the ability of these bankers to place the entire loan.

The Board of Engineers recently appointed by the President to devise some plan for reclaiming the overflowed lands along the Mississippi River, during their recent session at Newport, Rhode Island, distributed the duties among the members as follows: The District of Louisiana was assigned to ex-Gov. Herbert; the District of Mississippi to Captain Bengnard; the District of Arkansas and Missouri to Colonel J. E. Seckler. General H. L. Abbott was assigned to the duty of investigating the cause and effect of the flood of 1874, as compared with previous floods. General G. K. Warren was assigned to the duty of collecting all information now in the Department, bearing on the question. The Board adjourned, subject to the call of the President, which will be made as soon as the reports come in from the various States.

At Washington, a report is in circulation of a change in the Cabinet, by Bristow's transfer to the Attorney Generalship, and Williams' appointment to a foreign mission of note, gains credence. Bristow says in the event of his retirement from the Treasury, McCullough stands no chance of succeeding him and does not deny that the Attorney Generalship would be more preferable to him.

The Superintendent of the Mint at New Orleans is coming here to make arrangements with Dr. Gindermann, Director of the Mint, to put the Mint at New Orleans into operation on stamped bar, and the coinage of silver.

The Plans for life-saving stations on the lake are nearly ready and parties will soon be on the ground to locate specific sites and make other arrangements.

In reply to an interrogation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the acting Attorney General has decided that a Railroad existing in contemplation or unfinished, is defined and identified by its track termini. If, therefore, a land grant has been made to a company to aid it in constructing in whole or part a road between certain termini upon the condition that the line shall be between the termini mentioned no more nor less, a subsequent change of termini will not affect the original application of the condition.

Representative Charles H. Platt, of Virginia, has entered suit against the Washington Sunday Gazette for libel. Samuel A. Safford, jr., city editor, has been arrested and given bail in $5,000 to appear.

At Washington, August 1, the Public Debt Statement shows a reduction during the month of July of $1,283 866 dollars; coin in Treasury, $71,113,210; currency, $16,913,232; coin certificates, $33,469,000; special depoits of legal tenders for reduction of certificates of deposit, $55,955,000; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000, total expenditures of government for fiscal year ending July 30th, 1874, $287,133,873.

The controversy between Hinckley and the Postmaster General stands thus: Hinckley informs the Department that if postal cars continue to be used, he shall expect increased compensation. The Postmaster General replies that he has no authority to give more than the rates established by law.

The payments made from the Treasury Department during the month of July, are as follows: Civil and Miscellaneous, $7,665,672; War, $3,173,936; Navy, $2,728,276; Interior, Pensions and Indians, $2,948,490; total $16,516,376. The above is exclusive of the payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt.

THE EAST.

At Boston, Mass., July 28th, Daniel Needham, National Bank Examiner, visited the Milford National Bank, and an examination resulted in him preferring charges against the cashier, A. G. Underwood. He was at once dismissed by the directors.

The Centennial Commission have issued an address to the people of the United States, calling for additional funds to carry on the proposed International Exhibition.

At Philadelphia, July 28, the Peoples' Fire Insurance Company suspended; a notice on the door says: "Information having been received that the Manager and Treasurer of this Company have left for parts unknown, it is deemed advisable to suspend all further business."

Two men entered the First National Band at Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., and while one engaged the attention of the only person present connected with the bank, the other ran away with a box containing money and bonds amounting to $10,000.

The European News Agencies, the Reuter Telegram Company, of London, and Havas, Laffite & Co., of Paris, have been amalgamated, under an arrangement made between them, for a long term of years, and the agency of the former company in this city will hereafter be known as "The United States Agency of Reuter & Havas, London and Paris." The business of the Reuter Company, which has hitherto embraced European, Asiatic, African and Australian consumption, the news and commercial affairs of the United States, the West Indies, Central America, Mexico and Canada, has, since the completion of the South American cable, been extended to Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, and such other of the nations of South America as are in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The consolidated companies announce that they will hereafter deliver all commercial messages entrusted to their charge to all parts of the world.

At Pittsburgh, subscriptions to the fund for sufferers by the flood are pouring in rapidly. The total amount now subscribed reaches about $30,000. The total loss of life so far as known, foots up 133 persons drowned.

Under the recommendation of the Board of Physicians, Frank Walworth, the parricide, has been removed to the State asylum for insane convicts.

The Conference of Railroad Representatives at Saratoga is said to have decided that equitable and uniform freight and passenger rates should be charged, and the principle of the "cut throat competition," condemned as unworthy of the corporation and injurious to their prosperity. The idea was favored of an umpire or arbitrator at each of the different railroad centers such as New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and elsewhere, whose duty it shall be to take testimony, and so far as it may be in his power to settle questions on equitable and inexpensive plans. General Deveraux, President of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, who was Chairman of the meeting, says that the meeting was one of the most harmonious he ever attended. There was no doubt there was unity of interest, and just now there appeared to be special reasons for a conference of the central corporations. There was no institution combined for any illegitimate purpose, but it was essential that some measure should be taken to protect the interests committed to their care.

President Jacob D. Cox, of the Toledo, Wabash & Western, said the meeting was called less for the purpose of raising rates than of maintaining the present prices and providing against the suicidal system of commission, rebates and drawbacks which were in vogue, and which drained the resources and vitals of corporations. He had no doubt that the effect of the conference would be excellent.

The Tribune says on this subject: "The railroad conference at Saratoga was called, like the one which lately held its session here, for the ostensible purpose of making combinations to facilitate transportation and establish uniform freight and passenger rates. The report of the proceedings will indicate to many that the roads have really combined to resist what they look upon as forthcoming encroachments of the Western Grangers."

On Monday morning, August 3d, the Route Agent on the route from Philadelphia to Baltimore went in his special car, as usual, and distributed the mails at all points between the two cities. The 12:15 and 12:45 trains carried the mails through. President Hinckley has every reason to believe that the Postoffice Department has accepted his proposition, which was that, "If the Government used the Company's cars we consider that you agree to pay us the rate asked, viz: 6 per cent. more than the present rate, and that that rate shall cover the period from July 1st to January 1st."

THE WEST.

At Chicago, July 27th, an incendiary plot was discovered early in the morning at 219 North Clark street, in the hardware store of Nicholas Staaden. A lighted candle was found in the midst of a pile of kindling wood, which was saturated with kerosene oil. Strips of clothing and rags laid soaked in oil, were carefully laid along the floor to where three kegs of gunpowder stood, one of them open. When discovered, the fire had made considerable progress and would shortly reach the powder. The owner of the premises was arrested on the charge of arson He sent his family to Michigan on Friday. Sunday he had been out of the city and claims he staid away all night. He is now accused of making similar attempts before. The place was insured considerably above its value, in the North British Mercantile Company.

At Topeka, Ks., July 27th, the Pomeroy bribery case was called in the District Court, and the defense moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it charges Pomeroy with bribing an officer of the State of Kansas, and that a State Senator is not a State officer.

Additional reports from all sections of Nebraska, relative to the grasshoppers, are very discouraging. The will reach the Missouri River by Thursday, cleaning up everything.

At East Saginaw, July 29, a meeting of the lumbermen of the Saginaw Valley was held at the Lumber Exchange, to discuss the proposed reciprocity treaty and to adopt measures in opposition thereto. Hon. N. B. Bradley, member of Congress from the Eighth District, addressed the meeting, giving a concise sketch of the origin of the treaty. He was followed by Ezra Rust, of Saginaw, Mr. N. Avery, of Detroit, Mr. Pierson, of Chicago, and others. Ezra Rust, of Saginaw, Albert Miller, of Bay City, and John Estabrook, of this city, were appointed a committee to prepare a statement, statistics, etc., to oppose the treaty, and to present the same at the National Lumbermen's Association, to be held in September.

At St. Louis, July 31, the Democrats' Kansas City special says that a vigilance committee of about a hundred men has been formed at Wellington and other points in Kansas, for the hanging of horse thieves. Three men named Hosbrook, Bellbrook and Charley Smith were hung near Wellington Thursday, and made confessions involving twenty other persons.

A great quantity of grasshoppers appeared in western and south western Kansas, and are destroying everything before them in the way of crops. Much damage and distress is apprehended.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Central Railroad of Iowa, held in New York, July 30, at which $1,500,000 of stock was represented, resolutions were adopted disapproving of the actions of Lynde and others in filing a bill in the United States Circuit Court of Iowa, and declaring that a committee composed of first and second mortgage bondholders be appointed for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed expedient in reference to the foreclosure, and submit the plans for the reorganization of the Company. Philadelphia, Portland, Baltimore and New York are represented in the Committee.

The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company is in default on interest due the 1st of August, on the general second mortgage bonds, amounting to $5,000,000. This road is leased for 99 years years by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which gives the C., C. & I. C. 30 per cent. of the gross receipts of the road, and guarantees that the company shall have enough in excess of the 30 per cent., if that is insufficient to pay the interest on the $15,820,000 first and second special mortgage bonds of the C., C. & I. C. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not guarantee the interest on the general second mortgages, on which there is to-day a default, although in past years they have always furnished the money necessary for the interest on these bonds. The terms of the general second mortgages permits a lapse of six months in interest payments before legal proceedings to foreclose that mortgage can be taken. The Pennsylvania R. R. Co., according to their last statement, owned about $2,000,000 of general second mortgage. They can either buy or control enough of these bonds to foreclose the mortgage at the expiration of six months, which would give them the possession the road, and would keep out all minor securities; or they can pay the interest and continue to operate the road under the lease as at present.

The International and Great Western Railroad company of Texas, have been compelled to defer payment of coupons on convertible bonds, due Saturday. The principal reason assigned is that the company have been unable to procure the $2,000,000 and upward of bonds due from the State of Texas.

THE SOUTH.

At St. Louis, July 29, a special to the Democrat from Little Rock says: Gov. Baxter went voluntarily before the Congressional Committee yesterday and swore that before the meeting of the Supreme Court, at which the quo warranto case was disposed of, he wrote a proclamation for martial law and would have used it had the Court decided it had jurisdiction in the case, and would have dispersed the Court by force of arms had it gone into the merits of the case. To questions asked by Senator Clayton, he said Clayton had never made a dishonorable proposition to him, and declared that the charges he made against the Senator in the New York Herald were untrue. The dispatch further states that the Democrats say, since this examination, that Baxter is the biggest liar in America; that he has been telling them one thing and when put face to face with persons he had accused he tells quite a different story. The sub-Committee adjourned until September 15th, when the full Committee will be present and continue the investigation.

The following is the telegram of Governor Ames, of Mississippi, to the President, in relation to the Vicksburg troubles:

JACKSON, MISS., July 29.

To President U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

I regret to inform you that I find upon returning here, that an alarming condition of affairs exists at Vicksburg. Infantry and cavalry organizations exist, and it is reported that a number of pieces of artillery have been sent to that city, and that these bodies, organized and armed without authority and in violation of the law, assume to be guardians of the peace.

This is a political controversy. On the one side the Democrats, represented by the whites, claim that they fear frauds on the part of their opponents. The Republicans, consisting of the blacks, claim that they fear frauds and also violence on the part of the Democrats. At one time collision and bloodshed were feared by all. Now by the Republicans, but by the Democrats it is disbelieved, only because they have become masters of the situation. It is they, also, who oppose the presence of troops at this time.

Of course, of this lamentable state of affairs it is now useless to speak. I only seek peace and protection for all. Can there be any serious objections why troops should not have been sent there? No harm can result, for the troops are in many of our cities, and at this moment in two of the cities of this State. Their presence may do great good. It may save many lives. Even one would more than compensate for the harm, which, if there is any, I do not see, will result from such presence. It will not be the least of evils to have the troops there for any emergency.

ADELBERT AMES,
Governor of Mississippi.

The following reply was sent to Gov. Ames:

WASHINGTON, July 31.

To Hon A. Ames:

The contents of your dispatch have been submitted to the President. He declines to move troops, except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

W. W. BELKNAP.

In the Arkansas Constitutional Convention an ordinance was offered and referred to the appropriate Committe, abolishing the offices of Lieutenant-Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Works, Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, the Pulaski Chancery Court, the Phillipps Criminal Court, and the Fourth Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The article on militia was considered and adopted.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The Committee of the Agricultural Laborers' Union have adopted a resolution declaring "That, as we are not justified in appealing to the public for support for the locked-out laborers in the Eastern counties during harvest, therefore we offer them the alternative of emigrating or depending on their own resources.

The London Times' dispatches from India say the prospects of the crops are most favorable.

At Liverpool, July 27th, the Boston and Athletic Base Ball Clubs arrived and went to the Washington Hotel, where they will remain during their stay. Some of the members have gone to London, but will return in time for the first match Thursday.

There is a serious strike of the operatives of the flax mills at Belfast. The strikers are making threatening demonstrations. A crew of them are parading the streets and have attacked several bakeries. The magistrates have asked for 400 additional policemen.

The London Standard says the report that England, Germany and Italy have agreed to watch the Spanish coast is denied. Germany has not proposed intervention to Austria, but the latter is ready to join the other powers in an acknowledgment of the Spanish Republic.

The London Observer reports that the Benchers of Grey's Inn had a conference August 1st, to consider the case of Dr. Kenealy on the issues arising out of the late Tichborne trial, and for articles published in the Englishman. It was decided to deprive Dr. Kenealy of his Benchership, and to hereafter consider the question of expelling him from the bar for the publications in the Englishman.

Advices from Brussels report that the Spanish delegates to the International Congress have been instructed from Madrid not to participate in the deliberations because the Government is yet unrecognized by the European powers.

In the House of Commons on the 28th, Robert Bowker, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated his belief, that the German squadron that has been sent to Spain is merely to protect German residents.

The King of Ashantee has paid a further installment of $60,000 to Great Britain on the war indemnity.

At Manchester, Saturday, the Athletics beat the Red Stockings by a score of 13 to 12. The game lasted two hours, and the concourse of spectators was large and appreciative. Before the game the players explained the method of laying out the ground, and gave an exhibition of throwing and catching ball. The assemblage appeared to understand the game and there was some betting on the result after the second inning.

France.

In the Assembly on the 27th, the benches of the Right were well filled, the absent members having all returned. The Committee on Parliamentary Initiative made its report on the resolutions for dissolution, recommending that the Assembly proceed to constitute a government or dissolve. After a scene of intense excitement, the debate was adjourned until the 28th. It is anticipated that the consideration of the budget will occupy the Assembly until August 8th, about which time the House will adjourn until November 15th.

In the Assembly, Tuesday, the supplementary report of the Committee on Parliamentary Initiative on M. Duval's motion for dissolution, was read. It insists that the powerlessness of the present Assembly has been repeatedly shown on recent occasions.

At a meeting of the Bureau of the Assembly to appoint a Committee on Recess, a statement was made on the part of the Government that it was desirable that the recess should be a short one. M. Busson, a Radical Deputy, asked if monarchical intrigues were to be tolerated during the recess. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld declared that the Legitimists reserved the right to promote the cause of monarchy by all legal means. M. Chabard la Tour, Secretary of the Interior, replied evasively to M. Busson's inquiry. The members of the Left were dissatisfied and will re-introduce the subject in the Assembly.

The Committee on M. Malatre's motion for a recess was chosen. It consists of eleven members of the Right and four of the Left.

The judges appointed to examine the case of Colonel Staffel, who was one of the principal witnesses at the Bazaine trial, have reported that there are no grounds for an indictment against him.

In the Assembly on Thursday, the committee having charge of the subject, reported favorably on the proposition for a recess, and recommended that it begin on the 6th of August and continue to the 30th of November.

In the Assembly on Friday the question of recess came up for debate. M. Gambetta made an important speech, professedly against prorogation of the session, but really in favor of a Republic. The speaker was tumultuously applauded by the Left.

During the subsequent debate, the Marquis de Francieu, a Legitimist, declared that he considered it his right and duty to do everything in his power to re-establish the monarchy. This caused great excitement, and the Left called for the views of the Government on the subject.

Gen. De Cissey, Vice President of the Ministerial Council, replied that the Government would seek with firmness and impartiality to make its powers respected by all parties.

A motion to raise the state of siege was rejected by yeas, 282, to nays, 369.

The motion to adjourn on the 6th of August until the 30th of November was carried by a large majority.

There was a violent scene in the Assembly on Saturday. Gallone D'Istria, a Bonapartist, used the expression that the Republic had succumbed before the scorn of honest men. He was challenged by members of the Left, to repeat the words, which he did. Thereupon Victor Schodocher, Republican, gave him the lie, and several deputies from the Left rushed towards him shouting and shaking their fists. The President of the Assembly, unable to restore order, suspended the sitting. It is probable that several duels will follow.

The permanent Committee of the Assembly, which is to sit during the recess, has been elected. It is composed of six Legitimists, 18 members of the Moderate Right and Right Center, and nine of the Left. The Bonapartists are wholly excluded.

Serious complications have arisen between Germany and France concerning Spanish affairs. A diplomatic rupture between these powers is inevitable.

The Le Moniteur announces that the wife of Don Carlos has quit Paris in consequence of the representations of the French Government.

Germany.

Dr. Zanizewski, Suffragan Bishop of Posen, has been arrested for violation of the ecclestical laws, and condemned to 15 months' imprisonment.

The Cologne Gazette says that Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, has unofficially informed Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that if France fails to act stringently towards the Carlists, a German squadron will be sent to the Spanish coast, and that Germany is resolved to take measures against the Carlists.

The Morning Post reports that the German Government is actively engaged in negotiations, aiming at the suppression of the Carlist insurrection. It has exchanged opinions with the Russian Government, but the Czar is opposed to intervention. Germany is now trying to bring about the concurrence of the great powers in the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

Belgium.

At Brussels, July 27, the International Congress convened and sat an hour. Baron Jomini was chosen President. It was decided that sittings should be held with closed doors.

It is understood that a majority of the delegates to the International Congress favor the exclusion of all points relating to naval warfare and a close adherence to matters strictly connected with the amelioration of human suffering in time of war

Italy.

It is stated that Italy has made a demand upon France for the call of the warship Orinique, which has been permanently stationed at Civita Vecchia as a refuge for the pope in case of necessity.

Japan.

The war in Formosa progresses favorably. Sixteen of the Formosa tribes have come to terms with Japan and accepted the flag of that country.

Spain.

There is a report at Madrid that the Carlists have again been beaten by the Republican troops.

It is reported that the Carlists have shot 235 prisoners, who were captured from General Monvilla's column, in Catalonia.

The Liberta newspaper is informed that Marshal Serrano has decided to convoke the Cortes, in consequence of a communication from the European powers, intimating that recognition of the present Government will thereby be facilitated.

The Carlists claim a great victory over the Republicans between Castle Follet and Figueros, near the frontier. The losses were heavy on both sides.

The Carlists deny that there is any truth in the reports charging them with atrocities at Cuenca and other places.

A recent issue of the Opinione asserts that negotiations are in progress, which have in view the sending by the maritime powers of squadrons to the Spanish coast, after the example of Germany. It is understood that this step, if taken, is not to involve the question of intervention.

It is reported that the Versailles Government has notified the Spanish Cabinet that France will act in concert with the Northern powers in regard to the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

Intimations are thrown out by the press that the advent of the German squadron in Spanish waters may cause the Spanish navy to pronounce in favor of the Carlists.

Le Temps reports that a subscription to the Carlist loan of $6,000,000 has been commenced, and that $2,000,000 thereof were forwarded to Spain July 31st.

The telegraph office at Santander has refused to accept any dispatches relating to military operations and the events of the war.

The North German Gazette declares that the object of sending the German squadron into Spanish waters is merely to protect German residents in Spain.

Austria.

The International Sanitary Congress has closed its session.

China.

The journals of Berlin say that war between Russia and China is inevitable, in consequence of the designs of the latter upon Kashgar.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Beecher asks Moulton to go before the Committee and Testify—Carpenter Contradicts Johnson—Gaynor Identified

Mr. Beecher feels confident that if Moulton appears and tells the truth the whole charges made against him by Tilton, will be found absolutely false. Should Moulton not appear, Mr. Beecher would give his testimony just the same. Beecher had been advised to bring the matter before the Court of Justice, but the case would be thrown out of the Court in a moment, and the Committee was appointed to secure an inquiry. A court would not secure for Beecher that complete vindication which he desires. Mr. Beecher had desired to have the investigation conducted privately, so that the charges could have no evil influence on the public. It is semi-officially announced this forenoon that inquiries have been made with regard to the character of Mr. Moulton, and some testimony will be taken by the Committee on that point.

Mr. Shearman, in an interview Friday, said: "I have talked with Mr. Moulton on this subject, and he has nothing to say that will hurt Mr. Beecher. It is for the interest of Frank Moulton that he does not speak. Mr. Moulton has held very peculiar relations with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Moulton's testimony will not hurt Mr. Beecher's case. I know what Mr. Moulton's testimony is and I wish he would speak.

The Utica morning Herald contains an interview with Miss Susan B. Anthony, at Unadilla, regarding the Beecher-Tilton matter. Miss Anthony declined to affirm or deny the statement attributed to her by Mrs. Stanton and brother, Dr. Anthony She said: "If I did say it, it was very ungracious of them to repeat it. If I did not, it was worse of them to make it up."

When asked if she would go before the Plymouth Church Committee, if summoned, she replied: "Decidedly, no. What I have to say will be said only before a tribunal, competent to deal with the matter and able to compel unwilling utterances."

To a friend and acquaintance of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher formany years, is attributed the followingstory, made public this morning: "I know that Mr. Tilton told me that Mr. Moulton, having learned that Mr. Beecher had got possession of the paper which Mrs. Tilton wrote clearing him of wrong doing, went to Mr. Beecher's house to get it. I don't know positively whether he used threats, but I know he went with a pistol in his pocket, prepared to get that paper by threats if necessary. I know he came away with the paper in his possession. Mr. Tilton told me so at the time."

Rev. Dr. Bacon, in an interview, says: "My belief is that Theodore Tilton has for the past three years been cackling to lay his egg (his statement,) and used my lecture as a pretext. That investigating committee is, in my judgment, a very poor substitute for legal proceedings. I look upon it as ex parte proceedings. Mr. Beecher selects the men who compose it. Its verdict, whatever it is, will not be satisfactory to the public, unless the public have evidence that satisfies quite independently of the committee. Personally I might feel inclined to accept their verdict, but the world looks for a judgment, authoritative and final. I feel no especial sympathy for Theodore Tilton, and feel the greatest reluctance to withdraw my confidence in Mr. Beecher."

The Tribune publishes the following: "It has been widely reported, and is generally believed in Brooklyn, that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, who has been on exceedingly intimate terms with Mrs. Woodhull, and has avowed her belief in substantially the truth of Mrs. Woodhull's stories, and had gone so far as to urge upon her brother a public confession of his sin in Plymouth Church, she proposing to appear on the platform in his place on the occasion, receive his confession, and herself conduct the services."

The following letter, written by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, immediately after the publication of the Woodhull story, was made public Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Tilton having authorized any use to be made of it, which would serve truth and justice:

"MY DEAR MRS. TILTON:—I hoped you would be shielded from a knowledge of the great wrong that has been done to you and through you to universal womanhood. I can hardly bear to speak of it or allude to the matter, than which nothing can be imagined more painful to a pure and womanly nature. I pray daily for you, that your faith fail not. You, yourself, know both the way and power of prayer. God has been your refuge in many sorrows before. He will now hide you in his pavilion until the storm be forever past. The rain that beats down the flower to earth will pass at length, and the stem bent but not broken will rise again and blossom as before. Every pure woman on earth will feel that this wanton and unprovoked assault is aimed at you, but reaches universal womanhood. Meanwhile, your dear children will love you with double tenderness, and Theodore, against whom these shafts are hurled, will hide you in his heart of hearts. I am glad that this revelation from the pit has given him a sight of the danger that was before hidden by specious appearances and promises of usefulness. May God keep him in courage in the arduous struggle which he wages against adversity, and bring him out through much trial like gold seven times tired.

"I have not spoken of myself. No word could express the sharpness and depth of my sorrow in your behalf. My dear and honored friend, God walks in the fire by the side of those He loves, and in Heaven neither you, nor Theodore, nor I shall regret the discipline, how hard soever it may seem now. May he restrain and turn those poor creatures who have been given over to do all this sorrowful harm to those who have deserved no such treatment at their hands. I commend you to my mother's God, dear friend, may His smiling light in darkness and His love be a perpetual summer to you. Very truly yours, H. W. BEECHER."

In the examination of Mrs. Tilton on Saturday evening, she recounted the efforts she had made to restrain her husband from going after strange women He openly announced to her that he had wholly changed the views he had held on the marriage relation and she had too much reason to believe he was living a life consistent with that change. When he brought the Woodhuls to her house and imposed these harlots upon her, she used every means in her power to induce them to leave, but they would not go. She finally, in despair, sent for the police to remove them and when the Woodhulls heard that they left.

Referring to the scene of this night when Susan B. Anthony was there, she said it was a scene of great violence and excitement. She said she never saw Theodore so crazed as he was that night. Miss Anthony slept with her and made very free reference to the stories in circulation about Theodore's life. She said most solemnly that it was not true that she made any confession to Miss Anthony of any improper act on her part. What she said to her on that subject was, that Theodore was circulating stories, and had been for a long time to her prejudice and that of Mr. Beecher. She had not a thought of saying there was a word of truth in it. There was no truth in that statement. It was entirely false. She does not believe Susan Anthony would say she ever gave her a hint in that direction.

Mrs. Tilton was asked if she ever, of her own motion, wrote a word, either in a letter or a statement, affecting impropriety herself or Mr. Beecher. She answered that she never had: that the most she ever did was to copy papers that Theodore had prepared for her. Sometimes she did not even know the contents of the papers. Theodore would make assurances that it was best to do it, for the peace of the family, for her peace and for his peace to help him out of his business trouble.

On one occasion this was done while she was sick in bed, upon the strongest statements by him that it was for her best interests. When the statement was prepared for Dr. Storrs to see and F. B. Carpenter was helping the thing on, Theodore wrote every word of the statement, and brought it to her to copy. She copied it till she got to the claim charging that Mr. Beecher had made improper advances to her. She refused to copy it further, and told Theodore that it was false, and a great wrong upon Mr. Beecher. Theodore said: "Never mind. It is best you should do it. I have got my true statement of the story all written here, (showing her a roll of manuscript.) I want that statement of yours for the story to hinge on. I want to show it to Dr. Storrs." This was done about four weeks before the Council sat. She felt that she had committed a great wrong, and without consulting anybody she went to Dr. Storrs, called his attention to the statement, and told him it was false. She explained to him how she yielded to Theodore's forcible persuasions. The Doctor said to her he wished he had known it earlier, and asked her if she was aware that she had committed an enormous sin in charging such a thing upon Mr. Beecher. She said, "Yes, but it was Theodore's will, and not mine," or words to that effect.

The *Tribune* says that in the course of Mrs. Tilton's examination Friday night, the incident of impropriety in Mr. Beecher's behavior towards Mrs. Tilton, which Mr. Tilton alleged had taken place in his presence, was entered upon. The statement that Mr. Beecher gave Mrs. Tilton an improper caress, by touching her ankle, when both were upon the floor looking at engravings, was denied by her in particular, besides a general denial that there had been any improper intimacy. The so-called bedroom scene, Mrs. Tilton says she remembers nothing of, no more than this: She was sitting with her husband and Mr. Beecher in the bedroom, which connected by folding doors with the sitting room in the home of the Tiltons. Mr. Tilton went away for a short time, and when he returned he found Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher in the same place where he had left them.

An Argus reporter has had another interview with Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the substance of which is as follows:

Reporter—You have no doubt in your mind but that Mrs. Tilton made a confession to Susan B. Anthony?

Mrs. Stanton—Not the slightest. Not any more than though I had heard it myself. Susan always speaks the truth.

R.—And that confession was of conduct of a criminal nature with Henry Ward Beecher?

S.—Yes, criminal as the word is generally understood. Mrs. Tilton did not look upon it in that way.

R.—But it was a confession of what Mr. Tilton has since charged?

S.—Precisely.

R.—You know beyond all doubt that Theodore Tilton told to you and to Mrs. Bullard these stories of his wife's infidelity?

S.—Certainly. The main facts of the case he told us at the time I have specified. Many things related in the Woodhull statement I had never heard of, but the story itself I heard from his lips.

R.—After Mr. Tilton told you this story, did he ever deny it?

S.—Yes. When the Woodhull thunderbolt had fallen, Mr. Wilkeson called upon Mr. Tilton, and the latter flatly denied having made any such statements regarding his wife. As soon as I was informed of this, I said to Miss Anthony, I have proof of my story and I want you to go straight to Mrs. Bullard's with me. We went there, and in an interview lasting over an hour I recalled to Mrs. Bullard's recollection Mr. Tilton's confession to us in the Beecher matter, and she fully confirmed my statement to Miss Anthony. On the same occasion, Miss Anthony, indignant at the message Mr. Wilkeson had communicated from Tilton, stated to Mrs. Bullard her interview with Elizabeth on that memorable night.

R.—To whom does this account refer?

S.—To Mrs Farndom Jones.

R.—What do you think of the statements credited to her?

S.—Perhaps I ought to extend some charity towards Mrs. Jones. She has towards me. I believe the interviewer reported her inaccurately. I readily understand how, not knowing that I had decided to make anything public, Mrs. Jones might have told her story out of friendship for me, and in order to hide the truth.

R.—Have you any idea what testimony Frank Moulton could render, if he wished?

S.—Nothing more than he has been in the confidence of Mr. Beecher for years. After a visit which the latter once made to Moulton, Frank said: "We have had Plymouth Church on its knees here. Of course his testimony ought to be had.

R.—Are you willing to appear before the Committee?

S.—No, not before the Committee. When gentlemen who are in the confidence of its proceedings tell me that the integrity of every witness who appears against Mr. Beecher is to be impeached, I have no wish to give my testimony. I belong to a family of lawyers, and I have great respect for the law. When the case comes before a Civil Court, I shall willingly appear to summons. There is no stronger proof that the Committee have a difficult case in sustaining Mr. Beecher than its understood determination to impeach the integrity of every witness against him, and no better proof of the strength of Mr. Tilton's position than its subterfuge of trying to undermine him by attacking the characters of all the ladies of his acquaintance. Can Mr. Beecher on his oath, boast of nobler, truer, purer women than those identified with the reform movements in this country? Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Tilton need be ashamed of such acquaintances as Grace Greenwood, Celia Burleigh, Anna Dickinson, or Pauline Davis, who have been her visitors at her home. It is beneath the dignity of any man, or committee of men, to attempt to shadow lives like these.

Reporter—Have you heard from Miss Anthony since the publication of your statement?

Mrs. S.—I have. She has been on a lecturing tour, and been very unwilling to say anything about the matter. She considered that it would be a breach of confidence.

R.—Did you read Mr. Carpenter's statement?

Mrs. S.—I did, and in its confirmation I have to say, that during my recent visit to Pauline Davis, at Providence, she told me she had heard this story from Oliver Johnson's family long before I knew any thing of it.

R.—What do you think of Mr. Tilton's arrest

Mrs. S.—I was in hopes it would bring the case into the Courts, but I suppose some other means will have to be taken to accomplish that end.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. Stanton observed:

"I don't like to be represented by the press as striking a blow at a woman, but when it comes to women of the suffrage movement and Mr. Beecher, I prefer to let him kick the beam, though he may sake some one woman with him."

At New York, August 3d, a summary of the long examination of Mrs. Tilton on Friday evening was published, and it is claimed to have been obtained directly from the best sources of information. Mrs. Tilton testified that she told Miss Anthony the story of all the accusations made by her husband, and especially declared to her that Mr. Tilton accused her of infidelity with several other gentlemen of Brooklyn besides Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton claimed she assured Miss Anthony that there was not a bit of truth in the accusation, and she never gave her the least reason to assert that she had confessed to any act of wrong doing. Miss Anthony, in turn, informed Mrs. Tilton of certain acts of infidelity on the part of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Tilton seemed to have a sort of mania for dinning into her ears the belief that Mr. Beecher was guilty. He used repeatedly to take down the Bible and read to her the passage "But I say unto you that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her in his heart," and would then say: "There, Elizabeth, don't you see Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultery?"

Mrs. Tilton being asked if she had the thought of adultery in her mind when in that letter she referred to her sin, answered that she had not the least thought of that kind. When Mrs. Tilton was removed from the troubles of her home and the unhappy influence of her husband's treatment, her thoughts were free to consider scrupulously what reason there had been for her husband's perversity, and she realized then as never before how she had allowed her love for Mr. Beecher to supplant her love for her husband, and expressed deep contrition for it.

A reporter called on Theodore Tilton at his residence. He said, without waiting for questions, "Do not ask me questions. I have nothing to say of or for myself, nothing that I would care to place before the public. Let everything rest now. I am weary of all this. I am misconstructed and misunderstood. I have told the world nothing but the truth. What more can I say? A man does not wreck himself willingly. I have been forced into it all. There let it rest. Let it be forgotten.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Cotton quiet at 17c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and heavy; receipts 12,000 bbls; sales 8,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Rye Flour steady; $5 10@6 60. Wheat quiet and nominal; receipts 74 000 bu; sales 41,000 bu; 125@126c for No 2 Chicago; 129@130c for No 2 Milwaukee; [illegible] for No 1 spring. Rye quiet. Corn steady; receipts 74 000 bu; sales 57,000 bu at 78@79c for western mixed. Barley is nominal. Oats are nominal; receipts, 8,000 bush; sales, none; 85c bid and 10c asked for western mixed and white. Pork firm at $22 50 for new mess. Cut Meats steady. Beef is nominal for western. Lard firm at 13½c for steam. Butter—24@33c for State and Pennsylvania. Cheese unchanged. Whiskey—103c. Eggs firm; 22c for state and Pennsylvania. Petroleum—5c for crude and 11½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY, MORNING, Aug. 4th.—Flour—The market for flour has been fairly active, with prices tending downward, with the following quotations: Fine $3 50@4 00; extra $5 00@5 25; double extra and fancy $6 00@7 25. Wheat—The wheat market has been quite animated, and large sales have been made at the following prices: Spr Amber, 112c; seller September, 113c; old 112½c. No. 2 Amber was not on the market. For Extra White Michigan Wheat 130c was paid. No. 1 White Michigan sold at 118c, and 123c for old. No. 2 White Michigan brought 115c. No. 1 White Wabash was not on the market. No. 2 White Wabash went at 117c. For No. 1 Kentucky White Wheat 133c paid. No. 1 Red Wabash Wheat was on the market at 115c, without bidders. No. 2 Red Dayton & Michigan and Lake Shore found buyers at 111c; sellers August and September sold, the former at 111c, the latter at 113c. For No. 3 Red Wabash and Dayton & Michigan, 105c was paid. Amber Illinois, No. 1 did not sell; No. 2 went at 120c. Corn—The Corn market was dull. High Mixed selling at 65c in small lots. For Low-mixed Corn, 64½c was asked, without bids. No-grade Corn did not change hands, 64c being asked. Damaged Corn was obtained at 55c. White Corn was obtained at 71c. Oats—The market for Oats was quite active. No. 1 selling at 53½c. No. 2 opened at 49c, and declining to 46@45½c, closed at the last named figure; seller August was obtained at 39@38½c, the inside at the close. Michigan Oats, seller August, found buyers at 43c. One car of Rejected Oats was taken at 38c. Mill Feed has been quiet, and there has been a decline in prices. Bran, Shorts and and Fine Middlings have sold at unchanged prices at $14 50 for Bran per ton; $15 for Shorts per ton, and $26 for Fine Middlings per ton. Corn meal sold at a decline of $3 50 at $24 50, and Chop Feed at $28. Pork quiet at $26 for light and heavy mess per barrel, and $17 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams slightly lower; sales at 14@15c per lb. Lard, 14c for prime in bbls and 14½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for beef and 6c for mutton per lb. Butter—25c for fresh roll, 20@22@25c for fresh in kegs and 15@18c for common per lb. Fruits somewhat higher; Dried Apples, 10c; dried peaches, 22@25c per lb. Green apples, $3 00@3 50 per bbl. Potatoes—Neshannocks, 50@60c; Long Pink eyes, 50c; Mercers and Carters, 50c; peach blows, 60c; Old Early Rose, 60c, and 40@50c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 14c for fresh in barrels and crates per dozen. Beans, 200c for large white; 225c for small white; 250c for Navy white, per bushel. Peas, 125c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys 15c; dressed chickens, 12½@13c. per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stocks and Common boards, $15@14; Cul Boards, [illegible]@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2 50@4 75 for sawed; shaved, $5, [illegible]; Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@25; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@25; Ash lumber, $23; Butternut, [illegible]@$35; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

MILWAUKEE, August 3.—9:30 A. M.—Wheat nominal: No. 1, 114½c; No. 2, 109c cash; 107½c seller August; 103½c seller September. Receipts, 15,000 bu; shipments, 22,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—Flour lower for White and higher for Western Bakers. Wheat neglected. Corn—very dull; car lots 69½@70c for No. 2. Oats scarce and nominal. Other grains neglected. Canal freights unchanged.

DETROIT, August 3.—Wheat active: extra old nominal; new 127c; No 1 old nominal; new 124c; No 2 old 122c; new nominal; No 1 amber, old nominal; new 111½c. Corn neglected; No 1 mixed nominal at 67c. Oats firm: No 1 mixed, new 47c. Freights at 5½@[illegible].

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1—Wheat nominal: No 1 red, 114c. No 2, 111c. Corn quiet and steady; mixed, 72@73c. Oats dull but unchanged; new No 1 State and Western, 59c; old, 62@63c. Petroleum quiet; standard white in car lots, 9¾@10c; Ohio State test to 150 deg. 13c. Wheat—receipts, 10 cars; corn none; oats, 6 cars.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; red 103@105c; white 115@120c. Corn quiet; 65c. Oats quiet; new 48@52c. Cotton dull at 16½c. Whiskey quiet at 97c. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Shoulders sold at 8¼c; clear rib, 10½c bid, 10¾c asked; clear sold at 11½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9c bid, 9½c asked; clear rib sold at 11¼c; clear 12½c.

ST LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; sample lots No 3 red fall at 106@110c; No 2 do at 112@115c. Corn dull at 60c on track. Oats easier at 43½@45 in elevator and warehouse. Rye irregular at 70@78c. Whiskey firmer at 99c. Pork firm at $24. Dry salt meats—no sales. Bacon strong and higher at 9½c, 9¾c, 12c, and 12½c clear [illegible] buyer Aug. Lard unchanged. Hogs firm and unchanged receipts, 900 head; shipments, 1,339.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled, active and lower at 102½c cash; 102c seller August. Corn very firm and higher at 66c cash or seller August; 62½c seller September. Oats steady and firm; new, 46c cash; 37½c seller August. Rye more active at 70c. Barley, 105c cash; 102c seller September. Pork stronger and higher at $24 75 cash; $24 65@24 70 seller September. Lard strong, higher and steady at 15½c cash; 15½c seller August. Whiskey firm and steady at 98c. Hogs quiet; choice firm; others easier; extreme range, $6 40@7 10; receipts 8,000.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Flour quiet; superfine, $3 50@4 50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6 75@7 50; State Indiana and Ohio, $6 75@7 50. Wheat firmer; new red western, 125@132c; old choice amber, 151@157c. Rye—old, 100c; new, 93@95c. Corn very weak and unsettled; yellow, 81@82c; western mixed, 80@81c; old white, 79@80c. Oats—new, 72@75c. Butter active; western choice, 23@25c, fair to good, 17@18c. Cheese firm; western, 12½@12¾c; half skims, 10@11c. Eggs quiet; western fresh, 19@20c. Petroleum—refined steady at 11@11½c; crude in barrels, 8½@8¾ and 4½c in bulk. Whiskey 104c.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine, $3 50@4 25; extra, $5 25@5 85; family, $5 [illegible]@7 75. Wheat, steady; amber western, [illegible]@137c. Corn, western mixed nominal at 78c. Oats active and firmer; western, mixed, 65c; white, 68c. Rye dull. Provisions strong, quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, $23 50@24 00. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 11c. Bacon—shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib sides, 12c. Hams, sugar-cured, 17@17½c. Lard, 13@14c. Butter—western, 24@25c. Coffee firmer; fair to prime Rio, [illegible]@22c. Crude petroleum, 4½@5c. Whiskey [illegible]@104c.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Domestic wool continues to come forward freely from all points. Holders are not disposed to urge sales, and offers of [illegible] for large lots of Michigan and [illegible] for Ohio have been refused. Fleeces attracted considerable attention, and sales of washed and unwashed, including combing and delaine, have been about 1,250,000 lbs. Some ordinary lots of northern Ohio sold at 51@52c, but the bulk of sales were at [illegible]@55c for medium extra and double extra fleeces and 60c for treble extra and pick-locks. Michigan sold at 48@51c for good average lots. Good lines of Western fleece, including Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, 48@51c. Delaine and combing fleeces in demand; sales [illegible] for washed and 41 [illegible] for unwashed [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] firm at 4[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Wool firm and in good demand; stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia double extra and above, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]@52c; coarse, 45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, [illegible]; medium, 50c; coarse, 45c; combing washed, [illegible]; combing unwashed, [illegible]; Canada combing, [illegible]; fine unwashed, [illegible]; coarse and medium unwashed, [illegible]; tub washed, [illegible]; extra and merino pulled, 40@45c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 40@45c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Beef cattle—Market moderately active and higher; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 50@7 50; fair to good, $6 00@6 75; common, $4 50@5 50 cwt, sheep dull at $4 50@5 50. Hogs higher at $10 50@10 75. Sales 1,700 beeves; 16,000 sheep; 4,000 hogs.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head. The market was quiet; prices weak and unchanged for common; choice firm; Texans, $4 50@4 90; poor to medium natives, [illegible]@5 00; good to choice steers, $5 55@5 85; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head. The market was moderately active and easy but not quotably lower; common, $6 25@6 75; medium, [illegible]@7 00; good to choice, $6 75@7 00; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head. The market was dull; nominally $3 00@4 00 for good to medium and $4 50@5 00 for poor to medium.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Beeves—Receipts today and yesterday, 4,450 head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against 7,050 head for the same time last week. For fair to prime native steers the market was firm at an advance for the week of fully ¼c. Very common natives and all grades Texans were dull, with a downward tendency. Poor to prime natives ranged at [illegible], with a few tops at 13c; poor to good Texans, [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts, [illegible] head, making 25,000 head for the week, against 24,900 head the same time last week. Sheep remain steady and firm at [illegible]. Lambs dull and easier at [illegible], with no choice Jersey lambs in the market. Hogs—Receipts yesterday and today, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head last week. Live hogs none offered. Dressed hogs quiet at [illegible].